



Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1962



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INDEX

Ambulance Service	55
B.C.G. Vaccinations	48
Birth and Birth Rates	9
Cancer	61
Caravan Sites and Licences	87
Cardiac Clinic	29
Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children	39
Chief Public Health Inspector's Letter	65
Child Guidance Clinic	30
Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their Own Homes	54
Chiropody	54
Clinics	
Ante-natal	34 and 35
Infant Welfare	36 and 37
Closet Accommodation	69
Cremations	10
Day Nursery	40
Deaths	
Causes of Death, Table II	11
Deaths and Death Rates	9 and 10
Dental Care	39
Diphtheria Immunisation	47
Disinfestation	74
Dysentery	60
Ear, Nose and Throat, Diseases and Defects of	23
Eye, Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint	23
Factories Acts	
Inspection of and Defects found	76 to 78
Outworkers	79
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	
Inspection and Supervision	94
Storage Premises	93
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, legal proceedings	100
Handicapped Pupils	26
Health Committee, members of	6
Health Visiting	44
Home Help Service	52

Home Nursing Service	46
Hospitals, Table of	56
Housing	
Statistics	83
Land Charge Information.....	87
Ice Cream	93
Infant Mortality	10
Infectious Disease, Tables, Notification and Incidence of	57
Infestation	20
Laboratory Facilities	13
Maternal Mortality	10
Measles	60
Meat and other Foods, Inspection of	94
Cysticercus Bovis	97
Medical Examination of Staff etc.	55
Medical Officer of Health's Letter	7
Mental Health Service	49
Training Centre	50
Merchandise Marks Acts	101
Meteorological Information	66
Midwifery	41
Milk and Dairies Regulations	
Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Test	91
Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples	91
Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	93
Nuisances, Abatement of	72
Nursing Homes	54
Old Metal, Registration of Dealers	89
Old Peoples' Homes	54
Paediatric Clinics	41
Pet Shops, Licensing of	89
Phenylketonuria	39
Pneumonia	60
Poliomyelitis, Vaccination	48
Population	9
Premature Infants	40
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	52
Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951	89
Rat and Mice Destruction	75

Recuperative Home Treatment	53
Refuse Collection	
Costing Return	109
Frequency of Collection	104
Operational Statistics	110
Protective Clothing	108
Tonnage	104
Trade and Hotel Refuse	103
Vehicles	102
Refuse Disposal	
Disposal	106
Private Tipping	103
Salvage	106
Howe Hill Quarries. (Photographs)	Facing 106
Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes	34
Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention	14
Residential Nurseries and County Children's Homes	40
Rivers and Streams	69
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	69
Scarlet Fever	60
School Medical Inspections	19
Slaughter-house	96
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-54, Licensing of Slaughtermen	97
Smallpox Vaccination	46
Smoke Abatement	82
Social Conditions of the Area	9
Speech Therapy	27
Staff	8 and 17
Statistics	9
Statutory Notices	73
Swimming Baths	74
Tetanus Immunisation	48
Tuberculosis	60
Typhoid Fever	60
Water Supply	67
Welfare Foods, Distribution of	38
West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951	
Food Hawkers	89
Hairdressers and Barbers	89
Whooping Cough	
Incidence	60
Vaccination	47

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31.12.62

Chairman : Councillor H. S. HITCHEN, M.A.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman Mrs. M. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.

Ald.	CHRISTELOW	Coun.	LENG
„	Mrs. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.	„	Miss ROBINSON
„	PICKARD	„	SHILLITO
„	TENNANT, M.A., C.C.	„	Miss STEPHNEY
Coun.	ATKINSON	„	Mrs. THOMPSON
„	HITCHEN	„	WOODS

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

THE MAYOR Councillor G. Norman M. Morrell, J.P.

Chairman of Finance Committee (Alderman H. Bolland, O.B.E., C.A.)

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor H. S. HITCHEN, M.A.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman Mrs. M. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.

Ald.	Mrs. FISHER, M.B.E., J.P.	Coun.	LENG
„	PICKARD	„	WOODS
Coun.	HITCHEN		

Telephone Number
Harrogate 5031.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Harrogate.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Harrogate.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the work of your Health Department and the health of the Borough during the year 1962.

In February an outbreak of smallpox occurred in an adjacent area of Yorkshire and involved the department in some very intensive work on contact tracing and surveillance. Incidentally, this episode proved the worth of the divisional scheme for health services as it enabled close liaison with neighbouring County District authorities to be maintained with the minimum of trouble — an important matter in emergency.

There is still a great shortage of ground floor housing accommodation suitable for the elderly and the infirm in the Borough. Housing Associations are doing what they can with the help of the Corporation to meet a small part of this need, but action by the local authority will undoubtedly be necessary if these handicapped citizens are to be provided with suitable living quarters.

During the year the Council considered the evidence that the addition of one part per million of sodium fluoride to drinking water materially reduces dental decay in people who drink such water from their early years, and in February, 1963, very wisely decided to ask the Claro Water Board to add fluoride where it is deficient. The County Council and the other four local authorities in the Division are also in favour of this, and it is hoped that the necessary action will shortly be taken.

The Report contains details of the services provided by the County Council and thus gives a comprehensive picture of the local authority health services which are available.

I am indebted to the members of the Council, to the other Chief Officers, and to the staff of the department for a great deal of help willingly given at all times.

I have the honour to be,

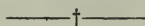
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

N. V. HEPPLÉ,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1962.



Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer

N. V. HEPPIE, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Senior Assistant County Medical Officer

SHEILA F. SCHOFIELD, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

E. DODSWORTH, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C. (a) (b)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Cleansing Superintendent

V. OVERSBY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C. (a) (b)

Public Health Inspectors

F. COE, A.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B. (a) (b)

A. HOWARD, M.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B., A.I.P.E. (a) (c)

E. B. COOP, M.A.P.H.I. (a)

Public Analysts

FRED W. M. JAFFÉ, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

J. C. HARRAL, F.R.I.C.

Clerical Staff as at 31.12.62

(also Clerical Staff of Division No. 7 (Harrogate) under the scheme of Divisional Administration of the Preventive Medical Services).

L. R. WILKINSON (Chief Clerk)

J. E. BIELBY (Senior Clerk)

Miss M. STARKEY (Senior Clerk)

Miss M. LEAF

Mrs. W. GLEDHILL

D. R. H. ASHCROFT

Miss P. MEDDINGS

Miss M. J. ELLIS

S. J. P. McHUGH

Miss L. C. BRAND

Miss A. R. BONSER

Miss M. E. BYWATER

Miss C. DALBY

Public Health and Cleansing Sections Clerical Staff

H. M. WILEY, D.P.A. (Senior Clerk)

Miss M. M. ATKINSON, G. R. WASHER, D. H. TEALE

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Meat and Other Foods Inspector.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
- (c) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke Inspector.

STATISTICS

Registrar General's estimate of population (mid 1962)	56,790
Area (in acres)	8,320
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1962	18,978
Rateable Value, March 31st, 1962	£919,855
Sum represented by a penny rate, March 31st, 1962	£3,687

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Harrogate is a flourishing residential and holiday centre. It is very much a conference town and has establishments for research into artificial fibres and for the manufacture of sponge rubber and constructional steel work. It is also an administrative centre for various commercial undertakings and Government departments.

There is practically no juvenile unemployment, and on the 10th December, 1962, there were 268 men and 103 women registered as unemployed at the local employment exchange, which also covers Knaresborough.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962

LIVE BIRTHS :						Total	Male	Female
Legitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	824	440	384
Illegitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	42	18
TOTAL						884	482	402

Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	15.56
Adjusted birth rate	15.56

COMPARABILITY FACTOR 1.00

STILL BIRTHS :						Total	Male	Female
Legitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	4
Illegitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	—
TOTAL						13	9	4

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 14.50

DEATHS :						Total	Male	Female
						740	334	406
Crude death rate per 1,000 population .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.03
Adjusted death rate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.33

COMPARABILITY FACTOR 0.87

MATERNAL MORTALITY :						Rates per 1,000	
						Deaths	Total births
Puerperal Sepsis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0.00
Other Maternal Causes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0.00

INFANT MORTALITY :						Total	Male	Female
Legitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	5
Illegitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	19.23
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	18.20
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	33.33

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS. The birth rate is very slightly less than that for the previous year. The rate for the whole country is 18.0.

DEATHS. The adjusted death rate of 11.3 shows a fall from the 1961 rate of 12.1, and compares with that for the country of 11.9.

The principal causes of death were :—

Coronary disease and angina	152
Cancer and other new growth	142
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	141
Heart and circulatory diseases (excluding coronary disease and angina)	126
Pneumonia and bronchitis	59

These conditions together account for about five sixths of the total deaths.

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 144.

INFANT MORTALITY. 17 children under one year of age died during the year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 19.2 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 23.3 for the previous year, and 21.4 for England and Wales.

Deaths from stated Causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age :—

Cause of Death.	1961	1962							
		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 wks. & under 3 mths.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.
1 Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Bronchitis and Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
6 Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Congenital Malformations	4	2	-	-	1	3	2	-	5
8 Immaturity	7	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
9 Injury at Birth	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
10 Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Haemolytic Disease	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
12 Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other Causes	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Totals	21	11	-	-	1	12	1	4	17

MATERNAL MORTALITY. No mother has died in the Borough as a result of childbirth since November, 1956.

CREMATIONS. During 1962 there were 705 cremations at the Stonefall Crematorium, of whom 434 had been residents of the Borough of Harrogate.

CAUSES OF DEATH.
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN
TABLE II.

	Diseases	1962		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	—	3
2	Tuberculosis, other	1	1	2
3	Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	6	7
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	17	8	25
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	15	15
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	7	7
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	43	41	84
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	3	4
16	Diabetes	3	2	5
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	50	91	141
18	Coronary disease, angina	89	63	152
19	Hypertension with heart disease	1	5	6
20	Other heart diseases	33	49	82
21	Other circulatory diseases	14	24	38
22	Influenza	2	1	3
23	Pneumonia	14	13	27
24	Bronchitis	19	13	32
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	4
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	3	7
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	5	6
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	6	—	6
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	3	3	6
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	29	44
33	Motor vehicle accidents	5	3	8
34	All other accidents	3	15	18
35	Suicide	3	4	7
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Total		334	406	740

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1962 AND
PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births		Deaths			
				Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate per 1,000 live Births	No.	Rate
1932	38,590	471	12.2	16	34.0	510	13.2
1933	38,850	452	11.6	21	46.5	565	14.5
1934	39,210	442	11.3	21	47.5	573	14.6
1935	39,270	457	11.6	28	61.2	544	13.8
1936	39,210	460	11.7	30	65.2	550	14.0
1937	39,110	470	12.0	24	51.1	559	14.3
1938	42,885	514	12.0	52	48.6	647	15.1
1939	46,020	579	12.6	25	43.0	646	14.0
1940	52,200	583	11.2	35	59.2	737	14.1
1941	54,790	594	10.8	30	48.6	706	12.9
1942	52,180	724	13.9	27	37.3	654	12.5
1943	50,180	625	12.5	22	35.2	702	14.0
1944	49,740	736	14.8	20	27.2	676	13.6
1945	48,730	679	13.9	25	36.8	682	13.9
1946	49,300	818	16.6	24	29.3	684	13.9
1947	49,660	906	18.2	32	35.3	724	14.6
1948	52,300	795	15.2	18	22.6	665	12.7
1949	51,930	690	13.3	25	36.0	771	12.5
1950	51,920	649	11.9	33	51.0	776	12.4
1951	51,210	663	12.3	19	28.7	774	12.5
1952	51,050	667	12.4	13	19.5	720	11.7
1953	51,290	678	12.6	18	26.5	609	9.9
1954	51,690	621	12.6	7	11.3	695	10.1
1955	51,710	620	12.6	16	25.8	706	10.0
1956	51,930	731	14.8	17	23.3	733	11.4
1957	52,220	758	15.1	18	23.7	720	11.0
1958	52,420	782	15.5	19	24.3	784	12.1
1959	52,890	773	15.2	20	25.9	712	10.8
1960	53,720	821	15.9	12	14.6	712	10.6
1961	56,350	902	16.0	21	23.3	782	12.1
1962	56,790	884	15.6	17	19.2	740	11.3

The deaths from the year 1949 have been adjusted by an Area Comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General and the births have been similarly adjusted since 1950. These factors are 0.87 and 1.00 respectively.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

(a) **Chemical.**

The chemical analysis of milk, foodstuffs, spring and well water is carried out by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffé, Bradford. The chemical analysis of the public water supply is carried out by Messrs. T. Fairley and Partner, Leeds, for the Claro Water Board.

The examination of the public water supply for plumbo-solvent action is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall, Wakefield.

(b) **Bacteriological.**

Samples of milk and other foodstuffs, including ice-cream, are taken for examination to the Public Health Laboratory situated at Seacroft, Leeds. This laboratory also undertakes the bacteriological examination of swimming bath and spa waters and the drinking water supply for the Claro Water Board.

Any special investigation into outbreaks of infection is undertaken at this laboratory as well as the isolation and typing of poliomyelitis virus in cases suspected to be suffering from this infection. This is of particular value in cases where there is no paralysis, as without such confirmation it is often impossible to make an accurate diagnosis.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material, such as throat swabs, is undertaken at the laboratory of the Harrogate General Hospital.

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

In urgent cases, where removal to hospital is required without delay, action can be taken under the National Assistance (Amendment) Acts, 1948-1951, and an order can be made by a local Justice of the Peace requiring the patient to be taken to hospital. This action is only taken when there is complete lack of home care and where the person refuses to go to hospital for care and attention.

One case was dealt with under these Acts during 1962. An elderly lady who had lived alone in Harrogate for 18 years was visited by a neighbour who found that the house had been on fire. She was quite unable to look after herself, being unable to walk, and the house was in a filthy condition. She was removed to Knaresborough Hospital and then stayed voluntarily.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

A report of the Divisional Medical Officer for 1962 for Harrogate, Ripon, Knaresborough U.D., Nidderdale R.D., and Ripon and Pateley Bridge R.D.

CONTENTS

1. General.
2. Divisional Staff.
3. School Health Service.
4. Speech Therapy.
5. Cardiac Clinic.
6. Child Guidance Clinic.
7. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
8. Paediatric Clinic.
9. Midwifery.
10. Health Visiting.
11. Home Nursing.
12. Vaccination and Immunisation.
13. B.C.G. Vaccination.
14. Mental Health.
15. Home Help Service.
16. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.
17. Chiropody.
18. Registration of Nursing Homes.
19. Registration of Old People's Homes.
20. Children Neglected or Ill-treated.
21. Medical Examination of Staff, etc.

1. GENERAL.

The estimated populations of the areas are as follows :—

Harrogate Borough	...	...	...	56,790
Ripon City	...	...	...	10,540
Knaresborough Urban District			...	9,360
Nidderdale Rural District	...		...	15,900
Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District	...	...	...	13,230
				<hr/>
				105,820
				<hr/>

The Division in its western part consists of the upland country lying to the south west of the River Ure and containing the upper part of Nidderdale. The eastern part is flat country in the plain of York bounded on the north east by the Rivers Ure and Ouse and containing the lower part of the River Nidd.

Harrogate stands in rolling country to the south and west of the Nidd. It has been known as a spa for a long period and is now a busy conference and holiday centre which provides pleasant residential surroundings. It is becoming increasingly an administrative centre for large commercial organisations.

The City of Ripon is an ancient market town in the valley of the Ure. It is the centre for a large rural area around, and manufactures paint and concrete products.

Knaresborough is an attractive holiday centre situated on the Nidd in that part of its course where it flows in a limestone gorge of considerable beauty. It also is a market town and shopping centre for a large and populous rural area and has a large weekly market.

Ripon & Pateley Bridge Rural District and Nidderdale Rural District are both large agricultural areas with numerous villages. The former contains the small town of Pateley Bridge in the valley of the Nidd which is the administrative centre for the district.

2. DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Medical Officers :—

N. V. Hepple, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., Divisional Medical Officer.

Sheila F. Schofield, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H., Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

Mary Polson, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G. Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.

P. A. G. M. Ashmore, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant County Medical Officer.

A. W. I. Hall, M.B., B.Chir., Assistant County Medical Officer.

†L. J. Prosser, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., Paediatrician.

†J. E. Rees, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O., Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

†H. Petty, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon.

†T. S. Severs, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., Ophthalmologist.

†W. S. Suffern, M.D., M.R.C.P., Cardiologist.

†Elizabeth Gore, M.D., D.P.M., Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic.

Sybil T. Burton. M.B.. Ch.B.

Anastasia Holroyd, M.A., M.B., B.S.

Katharine H. Odling Smee, M.B., Ch.B.

Marjorie Parsons, M.B., Ch.B.

} Clinic doctors
working on a
sessional basis.

Child Guidance Staff. (Part-time).

County Psychologist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Psychiatric Social Worker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Remedial Teacher	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clerical	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Ophthalmic Clinic.

†Orthoptist 1

Mental Health Service.		
Senior Mental Welfare Officer	1	
Mental Welfare Officers	3	
Harrogate Training Centre	6	
Speech Therapist	1	
Dental Officers :—		
Miss M. M. Thom, L.D.S.	1	
Mr. M. Hatton, L.D.S.	1	
Mr. B. Ely, L.D.S. (Part-time)	1	
Miss Sclare, L.D.S. (Part-time Orthodontic Consultant)	1	
Mr. K. Cowell, L.D.S.	1	
Nursing Staff.		
Divisional Nursing Officer	1	
Health Visitors who are also School Nurses	16	
Health Visitor employed on Hospital Liaison duties	1	
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	1	
Assistant Health Visitor (Part-time)	1	
Home Nurses	11	
Home Nurse (Part-time)	1	
Assistant Home Nurse	1	
Home Nurse Midwives	12	
Midwives	2	
Administrative.		
Chief Clerks (1 Harrogate Area, 1 Ripon Area)	2	
Clerical	17	
Sale of Food Assistant.		
Part-time	1	
Dental Attendants	5	
Albany Avenue Day Nursery.		
Nursing Staff	6	
Domestic Staff	3	
Home Helps.		
Whole-time	—	
Part-time	180	
Domestic Staff, etc.		
Cleaners, part-time	9	
Gardener, part-time	1	
Meals Assistant. Harrogate Training Centre	1	
Escorts, Harrogate Training Centre	3	
Caretaker, Harrogate Training Centre	1	

† Part-time from Regional Hospital Board.

3. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

With the amalgamation of the two former divisions the opportunity has been taken to reorganise the staffing arrangements for the school medical inspection. The position has improved since the last report but medical inspection is still somewhat in arrears.

Periodic Medical Inspections.

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
1958 and later	—	—	—	—	—
1957	481	481	100.00%	—	—
1956	615	614	99.84%	1	0.16%
1955	542	542	100.00%	—	—
1954	415	414	99.86%	1	0.14%
1953	251	251	100.00%	—	—
1952	164	164	100.00%	—	—
1951	169	169	100.00%	—	—
1950	167	167	100.00%	—	—
1949	96	96	100.00%	—	—
1948	255	255	100.00%	—	—
1947 and earlier	457	457	100.00%	—	—
TOTAL	3,612	3,610	99.94%	2	0.06%

Pupils found to require treatment at Periodic Medical Inspections. (Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age groups Inspected (by years of birth)	For defective Vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II	Total Individual Pupils
1958 and later	—	—	—
1957	10	63	71
1956	20	51	66
1955	16	69	80
1954	22	34	51
1953	11	23	32
1952	9	4	13
1951	6	8	12
1950	18	15	27
1949	10	7	15
1948	13	8	21
1947 and earlier	14	17	31
TOTAL	149	299	419

Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	.....	.....	.....	568
Number of re-inspections	.....	.....	.....	347
			Total	915

Infestation with Vermin.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	.....	.....	.....	18,688
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	.....	.....	.....	96
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	.....	.....	.....	13
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	.....	.....	.....	—

Periodic Inspections.

DEFECT CODE NO.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS						TOTAL	
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS			
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
4	Skin	10	20	3	15	16	29	29	64
5	Eyes— a. Vision	30	101	28	104	91	169	149	374
	b. Squint	7	11	1	2	6	30	14	43
	c. Other	7	7	—	12	7	8	14	27
6	Ears— a. Hearing	6	44	2	15	9	47	17	106
	b. Otitis								
	Media	—	5	—	4	7	20	7	29
	c. Other	4	1	—	—	4	1	8	2
7	Nose and Throat	18	72	2	17	18	97	38	186
8	Speech	12	34	1	2	8	31	21	67
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	8	—	—	—	9	1	17
10	Heart	—	25	—	16	3	48	3	89
11	Lungs	3	50	—	14	5	66	8	130
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia	—	6	—	1	—	8	—	15
	b. Other	7	22	1	22	7	66	15	110
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture	1	9	—	18	8	25	9	52
	b. Feet	16	31	4	11	7	28	27	10
	c. Other	2	6	3	16	3	12	8	34
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy	1	2	1	2	3	8	5	8
	b. Other	16	36	2	8	12	31	30	75
15	Psychological—								
	a. Develop- ment	5	10	—	10	4	23	9	43
	b. Stability	—	27	1	8	3	41	4	76
16	Abdomen	3	2	—	2	7	5	10	9
17	Other	5	8	3	3	14	6	22	17

(T) Treatment (O) Observation

Special Inspections.

CODE NO.	DEFECT OR DISEASE	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin	—	—
5	Eyes—		
	a. Vision	8	55
	b. Squint	1	4
	c. Other	1	3
6	Ears—		
	a. Hearing	2	8
	b. Otitis		
	Media	—	2
	c. Other	—	—
7	Nose and Throat	3	11
8	Speech	12	11
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	—
10	Heart	1	10
11	Lungs	—	8
12	Developmental—		
	a. Hernia	—	1
	b. Other	—	14
13	Orthopaedic—		
	a. Posture	—	4
	b. Feet	2	11
	c. Other	10	2
14	Nervous System—		
	a. Epilepsy	4	4
	b. Other	3	2
15	Psychological—		
	a. Development	28	13
	b. Stability	10	11
16	Abdomen	—	—
17	Other	3	—

Group 1.

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

	NUMBER OF CASES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	—
Errors of refraction (including squint)	675
TOTAL	675
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	423

Group 2.

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	NUMBER OF CASES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	90
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	2
Received other forms of treatment	15
TOTAL	107

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids

(a) in 1962	2
(b) in previous years	12

Group 3.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	17
Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—

Group 4.

Diseases of the Skin. (Excluding uncleanness).

	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY
Ringworm— i. Scalp	1
ii. Body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	5
Other skin diseases	67
TOTAL	73

Group 5.

Child Guidance Treatment.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority	85
---	----

Group 6.

Speech Therapy.

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority	114
--	-----

Group 7.

Other Treatment given.

	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED OR UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY
(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority	380
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	3
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vac- cination	550
(d) Ultra Violet Ray treatment	8
(e) Cardiac Clinic	174
(f) Verminous Heads	—

Handicapped Pupils.

These are pupils who need special educational treatment either at an ordinary school or in a special school because of physical or mental disability.

170 children were registered as handicapped pupils at the end of 1962.

The children were classified in the following categories :—

	In ordinary school	In special school	Not attending school	Home Tuition
Blind	—	1	—	—
Partially Sighted	—	4	1	—
Deaf	—	10	—	—
Partially Deaf	2	1	1	—
Maladjusted	5	8	—	—
Physically Handicapped	16	6	5	2
Educationally sub-normal	71	29	1	—
Epileptic	—	2	—	—
Delicate	2	2	—	—
Double defect	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	97	63	8	2

The types of school attended were as follows :—

Special schools for blind children	1
„ „ „ partially sighted children	4
„ „ „ deaf children	10
„ „ „ partially deaf children	1
„ „ „ maladjusted children	8
„ „ „ physically handicapped children	6
„ „ „ educationally sub-normal children	29
„ „ „ epileptic children	2
„ „ „ delicate children	2
TOTAL	63

4. SPEECH THERAPY.

The Speech Therapist attends at Dragon Parade and Ripon Clinics. 67 new cases were treated during the year, and the treatment of 47 others was continued.

28 visits were paid to schools and 29 domiciliary visits were made.

Treatment Given.

Defects of articulation	104
Defects due to educational subnormality	1
Defect due to deafness	—
Retarded speech development	9
Other causes	—

Results.

Discharged with normal speech	46
„ with improved speech	13
„ unsuitable for treatment	1
„ as non co-operative	1
„ left school	4
„ left the district	21
	—
Total discharges	86
	—

I am indebted to Miss M. P. Dunkley for the following report on speech therapy for the year 1962 :—

All types of Speech Defects show a tendency to appear more frequently among boys than among girls, but stammering is a problem faced mainly by boys. The following figures show the ratio of boys and girls with speech defects, during the past seven years in the Harrogate Division alone :—

	Boys	Girls
1956	42	12
1957	57	11
1958	42	13
1959	51	16
1960	51	20
1961	44	14
1962	46	12

Speech defects dealt with in the School Clinic fall roughly into two groups : (a) Defects of articulation, (b) Stammering; the

latter being a Speech Disorder of nervous origin. The cases of defective articulation have varied from simple Dyslalia (one or two faulty sounds) to gross Dyslalia, with many substitutions and elisions.

Occasionally we get a case of Alalia, when there has been no development of speech at the expected age. The main causes of which are : (1) Deafness, (2) Mental retardation, or (3) Emotional factors.

Since a child acquires his speech in the home through casual training, it is very important for him to have a good pattern; one which does not have to be relearned later, e.g. 'Baby talk'. He must also have the right stimulus; Rhymes and Jingles play an important part in the development of speech in the infant. Unfortunately, I am finding that these are not used sufficiently now-a-days in the home.

Although I am not qualified to state whether or not it is right for a mother to be out at work during the day, if she has children of pre-school age — I do feel most strongly that mothers who are there to help the infant up the ladder of speech development, e.g. at the Babbling and Repetitive stages (1-3 years), are far less likely to have children with speech defects.

Stammerers are always a challenge, but a very worth while one. It is most important to start treatment as early as possible in order to prevent the onset of the Secondary Stage. If however this stage has been allowed to develop, we are faced with a much more complicated pattern. The resultant feeling of insecurity and inadequacy produce hypertension, which in some cases is painful to see.

A child with a speech defect or disorder, is deprived of one of its most natural forms of self-expression. It is therefore easy to see how the personality of such children can be affected. The Speech Therapist must have a thorough understanding of human nature, and a most important part of her work is to help the child to adjust his personality to a positive attitude to his difficulties, and give him a desire to cure himself.

Stammerers tend to have reversions at particular stages in their school life, e.g. (a) when learning to read, (b) at the Grammar School Entrance stage, and (c) those who pass on to Grammar Schools, at the G.C.E. 'O' and 'A' level periods of their academic career.

The help given to the Speech Therapist by the Health Visitors is invaluable. They are in constant touch with the pre-school child. Suspected cases of Hearing loss are being detected at an early age,

by Health Visitors especially trained to do this. An Audiometer should be considered necessary equipment in every speech clinic — or failing this there should be one available for the use of the Speech Therapist.

Home and School visiting play an important part in our work. Most teachers are only too anxious to help, and are always on the alert to discover the children who require specialised help. I think that many of the minor speech defects could well be dealt with by the Infants Class Teacher, if she had some special training at college to equip her for this. A short course given by an experienced Speech Therapist in every Teachers' Training College, would be a great stride in this direction.

During my thirteen years as a Speech Therapist under the West Riding County Council, I have had the privilege of giving numerous talks to Parent Teachers' Associations, Young Wives Groups and similar organisations. These have given me excellent opportunities to help both the teachers and the parents, who have children with speech difficulties.

5. CARDIAC CLINIC.

174 children made 220 attendances during 1962. 18 new cases were referred by Dr. L. J. Prosser, Paediatrician, School Medical Officers following medical inspections, and General Practitioners. 2 of these new cases were from the Horsforth Division and 5 from the Wetherby Division. The diagnosis of the new cases was as follows :—

Inter ventricular septal defect	.....	1
Ventricular septal defect and pulmonary stenosis	.....	1
For further investigation	.....	15
Discharged	.....	1
		—
		18
		—

Cardiac Catheterisation was carried out on 2 children at Harrogate General Hospital and 3 children at Leeds General Infirmary.

During the year 2 children were admitted to Leeds General Infirmary for operation :—

- Closure of ventricular septal defect.
- Resection of co-arctation of aorta.

One special clinic was held in 1962, when Mr. Wooler, Consultant Thoracic Surgeon at Leeds General Infirmary, visited the Harrogate General Hospital and saw 4 children with a view to them being admitted to Leeds for further investigation.

At the end of the year, 5 children were awaiting admission to Leeds for operation and 3 children were awaiting admission for further investigation.

Close liaison was maintained with general practitioners, teachers, school dental officers and parents. Recommendations were made in respect of children with heart lesions, where it was felt that some restriction of a child's activities was advisable or precautions were necessary regarding dental treatment and operations.

6. CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

I am indebted to Dr. Gore for the following report :—

Dr. M. Frieze left us in April to take up his appointment as Consultant Psychiatrist at St. James's Hospital, Leeds, and we wish him well.

We were very pleased to welcome Mrs. Nursten back in October, on her return from the United States. During her absence we received a great amount of help from Miss Wallace, although she was herself ill for much of the time.

71 new cases were seen during the year, this is a smaller number than in previous years, probably due to absences of staff through illness, and the lack of a psychiatric social worker. In addition Mr. Pickles was engaged in a survey of E.S.N. children in schools, which took up every Friday morning during term time.

The number of girls seen was very small, only 18 compared to 40 the previous year.

The greatest number of referrals came from Division 7 (56) — we have broken these figures down for this year, and taken particular note of the actual source of the referral : (e.g. a case sent to us through the Divisional Medical Officer might have been brought forward either by the Head-teacher or the parent). Looking at it in this way the sources of referral were as follows :—

Divisional Medical Officer	18
Juvenile Court & Probation Officer	3
General Practitioners	9
Parents	7
Children's Officer & Children's Homes	6
Head-teachers	10
Youth Employment Officer	2
Aural Surgeon	1
	<hr/>
	56
	<hr/>

These figures indicate the interest of both teachers and parents in the clinic, and this seems to have grown over the years. We have also had as usual, a number of cases from Children's Officers and Children's Homes. We have continued our policy of inviting to the clinic as many of the people referring cases as possible, and plan in the future to offer more opportunities for discussion to the staff of Children's Homes. We feel that perhaps our contacts with General Practitioners could be improved.

We have also studied in particular the uneventuated referrals where no regular attendance was established, and the unsatisfactory cases where after initial attendances, the subsequent appointments were not kept. In general it seemed from this that we were most likely to fail in cases referred from the Juvenile Courts without the real wish of the parents; and that parents who had come to the clinic because of the pressure of their own problems, often did not keep up regular visits. Cases from families with multiple problems were also noticeably poor attenders. For the remainder it seemed that if an appointment had to be delayed, the moment of crisis was often passed, but in these cases we did not really know whether help was still needed.

In addition to the new cases opened in 1962, 31 were carried over from previous years. Attendances can be analysed as follows:—

Boys	Girls	
7	1	attended weekly for treatment.
12	8	„ for regular treatment.
30	12	„ for occasional visits.
<hr/>	<hr/>	
49	21	
<hr/>	<hr/>	

Visits were also made to see children at the Wharfedale Hospital and Bridge House School, Harewood.

During the year we had visits from ten Head-teachers, Youth Employment Officers, School Welfare Officer, Child Care Officers,

Probation Officers, Mental Welfare Officers, and amongst our more distinguished visitors Dr. Marjorie Wilson and Dr. Llewellyn from the Ministry of Education : Mr. Boddy, County Council Education Inspector, and Mr. Rawcliffe, Divisional Education Officer. In March Dr. Elliott paid a visit to the clinic with Dr. Marshall, who prior to her retirement had always been most helpful towards us.

In July Mr. Thomas, the County Council Art Advisor visited the clinic and stimulated still further our interest in the question of art in education and clinic work, and we subsequently spent an interesting day visiting schools in the Pontefract area.

Dr. Jessop and Dr. Stoakley continued to attend the clinic until March, and during this term two students from the Institute of Education, Leeds, spent some time here. We have also had Health Visitor students in the clinic from time to time.

Remedial Teaching. The new year began with 16 children in attendance : 11 boys and 5 girls. Of these 4 were at the secondary modern stage, and the rest at primary level and ages ranged from 7+ to 14 years.

Steady progress was made in all cases and in some quite a remarkable difference was noticeable. One Head-master describes the change in a very deprived boy of 9 years as almost miraculous. Not only educationally, but socially this boy has made fine progress though he has many physical handicaps. All the children have now broken through the reading barrier, and Head-teachers report progress in all school subjects.

In July 5 children were discharged and 3 new ones admitted, making 14 at the beginning of September, and since then 4 more have joined us. Except in one very disturbed case the children are now working in groups of 2 or 3, according to age and ability. Parents continue to co-operate and to appreciate the help being given, and opportunities to talk to parents and show them children's work are taken whenever possible.

This term (from Jan. 1963) we have a group of lower average age — an indication of earlier referral, which makes the work much more rewarding. Close co-operation between the members of the Child Guidance Team is maintained so that a clear all-round picture of the child's problems is always apparent.

We feel we have an excellent liaison between the clinic team and the Divisional and Assistant County Medical Officers in all the areas we serve.

I wish to thank the members of the clinic team, Mrs. Nursten, Miss Blackburn and Mr. Pickles, for the pleasure which I believe we share in working together; and also Mrs. Ramsbottom our secretary who contributes a great deal to the life of the clinic.

7. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(a) Births.

Return of births notified in the Divisional Area during the year.

DETAILS	BIRTHS				TOTAL
	Domiciliary		Institutional		
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary Notifications :					
(i) Urban Districts	215	—	1,356	27	1,598
(ii) Rural Districts	95	1	208	4	308
(b) Add Inward Transfers	2	—	196	3	201
(c) Total Notifications received	312	1	1,760	34	2,107
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers	2	—	467	10	479
(e) Total adjusted births	310	1	1,293	24	1,628
ANALYSIS OF INSTITU- TUTIONAL BIRTHS					
Born in (a) Hospitals			1,283	24	
(b) Maternity Homes			—	—	
(c) Nursing Homes			10		
TOTAL			1,293	24	

Approximately four fifths of the births in the division take place in hospital. This seems to be equally true of both the urban and rural areas and has varied very little for a number of years.

Year.	Institutional Confinement.	Domiciliary Confinement.
1951	78%	22%
1952	79%	21%
1953	79%	21%
1954	82%	18%
1955	82%	18%
1956	81%	19%
1957	83%	17%
1958	83%	17%
1959	82%	18%
1960	82%	18%
1961	80%	20%
1962	81%	19%

The department investigates all applications for maternity beds on social grounds for the Units at Harrogate, Ripon, and York.

(b) Ante-natal Clinics.

Two sessions per week are held at Dragon Parade Clinic, and two sessions per month at Alma House, Ripon. Most family doctors undertake ante-natal care of their own patients, and the maternity hospitals also run sessions. The health department clinics are very useful in that they are able to put the expectant mother in touch with the local services which will be of use to her.

(c) Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes.

These are held regularly for expectant mothers at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, Fysche Hall, Knaresborough, and Alma House, Ripon. 234 expectant mothers made 1,248 attendances at the Harrogate Clinic, 23 mothers made 146 attendances at the Knaresborough Clinic, and 48 mothers made 263 attendances at the Ripon Clinic.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Name and address of Ante-Natal Clinic (whether held at Infant Welfare Centre or other premises)	Number of sessions now held per month			Number of women in attendance		Total number of attendances made by women during the year		
	Combined with Infant Welfare	Separate Sessions		Number of women who attended during year	Number of new cases incl. in previous column	Combined with Infant Welfare	Separate Sessions	
		Doctors	Midwives				Doctors	Midwives
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate	—	8	—	111	105	—	288	—
2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate (Relaxation/Mothercraft Classes)	—	—	11	234	218	—	—	1,248
Knaresborough Clinic (Relaxation/Mothercraft Classes)	—	—	2	23	23	—	—	146
Alma House, Ripon	—	2	—	14	13	—	87	—
Alma House, Ripon (Relaxation/Mothercraft Classes)	—	—	4	48	46	—	—	263
Pateley Bridge	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summerbridge	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Clinics	3	10	17	430	405	—	315	1,657

(d) Infant Welfare Centres.

The table on the following page gives particulars of all the fixed clinics in the Division.

In addition to these, the Mobile Clinic provides infant welfare centre services in the rural parts of the area as follows :—

Aldfield	Tuesday	Monthly
Birstwith	Monday	„
Bishop Monkton	Friday	„
Bishop Thornton	Monday	Monthly
Burnt Yates	Monday	„
*Burton Leonard	Friday	Fortnightly
*Cattal	Wednesday	Monthly
Copt Hewick	Tuesday	„
Dacre	Monday	„
Darley	Monday	Fortnightly
*Follifoot	Friday	Monthly
Galphay	Tuesday	„
Grantley	Tuesday	„
*Great Ouseburn	Wednesday	„
Grewelthorpe	Tuesday	„
*Hampsthwaite	Friday	„
Heyshaw (Lane End)	Monday	„
*Hunsingore	Wednesday	„
Killinghall	Friday	„
*Kirk Hammerton	Wednesday	„
Kirkby Malzeard	Tuesday	„
Lofthouse	Monday	„
Markington	Monday	„
*Marton cum Grafton	Wednesday	„
Mickley	Tuesday	„
*Moor Monkton	Wednesday	„
North Lees	Tuesday	„
North Stainley	Tuesday	„
*Nun Monkton	Wednesday	„
Ramsgill	Monday	„
*Rufforth	Wednesday	„
Sawley	Tuesday	„
*Scotton	Friday	„
Shaw Mills	Monday	„
Skelton	Tuesday	„
*Staveley	Wednesday	„
Studley	Tuesday	„
Winksley	Tuesday	„
*Welfare Foods are not sold at these sessions.		

Name and Address of Centre	No. of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	No. of Children who first attended a centre of this Local Health Authority during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 yr. of age	No. of Children who attended during the year and who were born in —			Total number of Children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were—			Total attendances during the year	Remarks
			1962	1961	1960-57		Under 1 yr.	1 but under 2	2 but under 5		
Central Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate	7	223	190	179	94	463	2,192	242	133	2,567	
St. John Ambulance Headquarters, Starbeck, Harrogate	4	172	162	68	172	402	1,781	266	230	2,277	
Bar Methodist Chapel, Skipton Road, Harrogate	4	154	134	126	139	399	1,837	296	237	2,370	
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate (Army Premises)	2	24	11	23	10	44	246	40	11	297	
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate	2	59	50	36	29	115	555	158	90	803	
Pannal Institute, Harrogate	1	21	14	14	11	39	113	17	11	141	
16, Harlow Avenue, Harlow Hill, Harrogate	1	11	9	20	4	33	125	38	7	170	
Fysche Hall, Knaresborough	4	131	124	96	99	319	1,844	448	473	2,765	
Methodist Sunday Schoolroom, Boroughbridge	4	33	31	27	35	93	474	154	213	841	
Village Hall, Whixley	2	20	15	19	26	60	249	63	81	393	
Church Hall, Poppleton	2	38	30	30	60	120	400	160	226	786	
Alma House, Ripon	4	173	162	18	8	188	2,684	525	534	3,743	
Methodist Buildings, Pateley Bridge	2	24	12	13	11	36	229	99	128	456	
Methodist Buildings, Summerbridge	1	13	13	4	16	33	139	49	65	253	
Mobile Clinic	37	160	143	129	185	457	945	424	451	1,820	
Total	77	1,256	1,100	802	899	2,801	13,813	2,979	2,890	19,682	

(c) Distribution of Welfare Foods.

The provision of baby foods and food supplements to expectant mothers constitutes an important part of the health services.

The arrangements in the Division are detailed below :—

Harrogate.

Divisional Health Office, Harrogate.	Monday to Friday, 9.0 a.m. to 5.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Central Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate.	Monday and Thursday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Starbeck Clinic, St. John Amb. H.Q., Starbeck, Harrogate.	Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Bar Methodist Chapel, Skipton Road, Harrogate.	Monday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Penny Pot Lane, Harrogate (Army Premises).	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
St. Mark's Parochial Hall, Leeds Road, Harrogate.	Alternate Mondays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Pannal Institute, Harrogate.	Last Thursday in month, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
16, Harlow Avenue, Harlow Hill, Harrogate.	First Tuesday in month, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.

Ripon.

Divisional Health Office. Ripon.	Monday to Friday, 9.0 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 1.45 p.m. to 5.20 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Ripon Child Welfare Centre, Alma House, Ripon.	Monday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.

Outside Clinics.

Knarborough Clinic.	Tuesday, 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon. 1.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Boroughbridge Clinic.	Friday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Whixley Clinic.	1st and 3rd Thursdays in month, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Upper Poppleton Clinic.	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	W.R.C.C. Staff.

Outside Distribution Points.

Birstwith.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Bishop Monkton.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Burnt Yates.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Burton Leonard.	Alternate Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Vol. Worker.
Darley.	By arrangement.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Follifoot Post Office.	Post Office hours.	Vol. Worker.
Great Ouseburn.	Thursday, 3.30 p.m. and evening.	Vol. Worker.
Hampsthwaite.	Tuesday, 3.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Vol. Worker.
Killinghall, Methodist Church.	Friday, every four weeks 10.45 a.m. to 12 noon.	W.R.C.C. Staff.
Kirk Hammerton.	Alternate Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.	Vol. Worker.
Kirkby Malzeard.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
North Stainley.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Pateley Bridge.	Anytime.	Vol. Worker.
Staveley Post Office.	Post Office hours.	Vol. Worker.
Summerbridge.	Thursday, 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Vol. Worker.

(f) Phenylketonuria.

One type of mental defect is due to a metabolic disturbance which produces damage to the brain in early life. It is detectable by a simple test on the urine of young babies which is now done as a routine by the health visitors for the babies in their care.

No case of phenylketonuria have so far been discovered in the division.

(g) Dental Care.

The arrangements for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers continue as before.

(h) Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

The unmarried girl who is having a baby is often desperately in need of expert help and advice. She needs to make arrangements for the confinement, and for her own rehabilitation and the care of her child afterwards.

Valuable work in this field is done by the Social Workers of the Ripon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association who work in close co-operation with the general practitioners, the health visitors, and the health department.

The County Council makes grants in approved cases towards the cost of institutional care before the confinement.

104 cases were dealt with by the department during the year. This figure includes about 35% of people who came into the division from other areas. Of the residents, one was under fifteen years, 23 were between the ages of fifteen and nineteen, while 34 were aged between twenty and twenty nine years. This is not, therefore, mainly a teenage problem, as is often assumed.

(i) Care of Premature Infants.

These small babies need special care to avoid injury from chilling. 2 Sorrento cots and equipment are provided, based at Harrogate and Ripon, for loan to doctors and midwives looking after premature babies. Neither of the cots were used during the year.

The Sorrento cot has the disadvantage of being too bulky for easy transport, and at the time of writing the provision of smaller portable incubators is being considered.

(j) Albany Avenue Day Nursery.

This nursery is open from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. from Monday to Friday. It accommodates the young children of mothers who are obliged to maintain themselves and their families by going out to work. The health of these children is supervised by the medical staff of the Department.

(k) Inspection of Children at Residential Nurseries and County Children's Homes.

A routine inspection is made twice a year of all children resident in the Leadhall Grange and Harlow Court Residential Nurseries, Harrogate, and in three Homes for older children in Knaresborough. A report is furnished to the County Medical Officer and to the Children's Department in which details are given regarding the children's health, the staffing, and on any environmental condition which may affect the health of the children.

8. PAEDIATRIC CLINICS.

In Harrogate children are seen by the paediatrician at the hospital. In Ripon, Dr. Prosser holds a clinic as necessary at Alma House.

Buzzers for Bedwetters.

I am indebted to Dr. Hall for the following report :—

Five Enuresis Alarm Buzzers have been in use during the past year in the Harrogate area.

There have been 12 cases of nocturnal enuresis treated with an alarm buzzer. Every age between five and eleven was represented.

8 cases have been successful with no report of relapse and 2 cases have been partially successful. 1 case, a five and a half year old boy, was not successful in spite of using Dexamphetamine to raise the level of sleep.

Another child had shown improvement but left the area before the case could be considered successful.

There are 23 children on the waiting list.

There is great variation in the time required to train to the alarm. On the whole, the younger children take longer, up to three months, and require greater stimulus. Some of the older children have responded very well and become dry within a week or two.

The alarms are kept switched on for about three weeks after the patient has become dry. The mother is then instructed to leave the alarm for a further week but with the switch turned off.

There is no doubt that the alarm buzzer is of great value for most of the cases and I would like to suggest that, before children are subjected to disturbing hospital investigations, the method should be attempted.

9. MIDWIFERY.

During 1962, domiciliary midwives cared for 309 home confinements while 1,706 cases were delivered in institutions. 90 of the latter were sent home at forty-eight hours, 150 cases after forty-eight hours but up to and including the fifth day, and 317 cases after the fifth day but before the tenth day.

Two whole-time midwives and twelve home nurse/midwives were working in the area at the end of the year.

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE DIVISION DURING 1962.

EMPLOYMENT OF MIDWIVES		NO. OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR					
		DOMICILIARY CASES					Cases in Institutions
		Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
		Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Totals	
(a)	Midwives employed by the Authority	1	1	79	225	306	—
(b)	Midwives employed by vol. organisations (incl. Hospi- tals not transferred to the Minister under the Nat. Health Service Act).	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	Midwives employed by Hos- pital Management Commit- tees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act.	—	—	—	—	—	1,704
(d)	Midwives in Private Prac- tice (incl. midwives em- ployed in Nursing Homes).	—	—	3	—	3	2
	Totals	1	1	82	225	309	1,706

(e) Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institution :—

(i) At 48 hrs.	90
(ii) After 48 hrs. up to and including 5th day	150
(iii) After 5th but before 10th day	317

Statutory Notices received from midwives during the year were as follows :—

Death of Mother	1
Liability to be a source of infection	3

12 medical aid notices were issued by midwives during the year, all in respect of domiciliary cases. The following summary gives the conditions for which medical aid was sought :—

MEDICAL AID NOTICES.

Issued for	Number issued because of complications arising in/during			
	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying-in	The Child
(a) Domiciliary Cases:—				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act,	2	3	3	3
(ii) Others	1	—	—	—
(b) Cases in Private Nursing Homes:—				
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act,	—	—	—	—
(ii) Others	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases in Institutions	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	3	3	3

Gas and Air Analgesia alone was given to 13 mothers by the domiciliary midwives and was given in conjunction with Pethidine to a further 19.

Pethidine alone was given to 12 cases.

Trilene alone was given to 71 patients and to a further 127 in conjunction with Pethidine.

10. HEALTH VISITING.

18 full-time Health Visitors and 1 part-time Assistant Health Visitor were employed in the area at the end of the year. Three of them did tuberculosis visiting and maintained liaison between the Health Department and the Chest Physicians. One was largely occupied with the admission and discharge of old people to hospitals, old people's homes, and Part III accommodation, working closely with the geriatric unit at Knaresborough. Like the rest of the nursing staff, they work under the general direction of the Divisional Nursing Officer.

The following table gives details of work carried out :—

Number of Children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 and under 5 years	Tuber- culous house- holds	Other cases	Total No. of families or house- holds visited by Health Visitors	Total No. of 'No access' visits made during year
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits						
5,081	426	666	1,618	8,722	4,313	6,890	994	11,512	5,944	4,067

CLINICS

Total number of attendances by health visitors at Local Health Authority Clinic Sessions during the year 1,416

11. HOME NURSING.

24 district nurses and 1 part-time district nurse were serving the division at the end of the year. 12 of them did combined midwifery duties also.

One assistant nurse does bathing of old people.

Details of the year's work is as follows :—

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by home nurses during the year
Medical	1,272	41,236
Surgical	209	5,549
Infectious diseases	10	188
Tuberculosis	29	1,628
Maternal complications	22	105
Other	27	632
Totals	1,569	49,338

12. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Protection is offered from smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, and tetanus, while vaccination of children over 13 years old against tuberculosis was also undertaken.

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox.

The numbers in different age groups vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year are shown below :—

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated	774	373	467	1,568	2,440	5,622
Number re-vaccinated	8	12	230	2,517	6,631	9,398

The above figures give some indication of the numbers vaccinated in the division as a result of the occurrence of cases of smallpox in Bradford and in the Otley district during January and February, 1962. They include several contacts who lived in the division and who were kept under surveillance after vaccination.

No cases occurred in the Division.

Estimated live births for year ended 31.12.62 1,653

Vaccination rate of infants, 1962 46.8%

The rates for recent years were :—

1952	27.0%
1953	60.5%
1954	47.1%
1955	37.3%
1956	44.2%
1957	51.7%
1958	59.7%
1959	53.6%
1960	46.8%
1961	46.7%

(b) Vaccination against Whooping Cough.

878 children under four years of age received whooping cough vaccine during the year.

(c) Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Number of children at 31st December, 1962, who had completed a course of immunisation **at any time before that date.**

Age at 31.12.62 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1962	1-4 1961-58	5-9 1957-53	10-14 1952-48	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
1958-1962	392	3,746	3,244	1,364	8,746
1957 or earlier	—	—	1,961	4,113	6,134

				Number of children immunised during 1962			
				Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total
Primary	.....	.....	.....	392	481	39	912
Booster	.....	.....	.....	—	30	495	525

(d) Immunisation against Tetanus.

The following are the details of the children immunised during the year, either singly or in combination with other antigens:—

Age at Final Injection	Number of children who received protection against tetanus (including temporary residents)
Under 1 year	398
1 to 2 years	386
2 to 3 „	31
3 to 4 „	15
Over 4 „	338
Total	1,168

(e) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The year saw the introduction of vaccine which, instead of having to be injected into the tissues, is swallowed on a lump of sugar or taken in syrup. This has relieved the medical staff of some onerous work in clinics.

5,536 people received a full course of vaccination during the year, 3,305 of these being with the oral type of vaccine.

13. B.C.G. VACCINATION.

B.C.G. was again offered to all children 13 years and over attending schools in the area.

The following are details of the work carried out :—

1. No. of medical officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination 5

2. Acceptances.

(a) No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously	1,870
(b) No. of (a) found to have been vaccinated previously	6
(c) No. of acceptances	939
(d) Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (c) to (a) — (b)	50.4%

3. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test.

(a) No. of children 2(c) tested	879
(b) Result of Heaf Test :—	
(i) Positive	274
(ii) Negative	575
(iii) Not ascertained	30
	Total 879
(c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii)	32.3%

4. Vaccination.

No. vaccinated following negative Heaf Test	550
---	-----

14. MENTAL HEALTH.

Staffing difficulties continued throughout the year owing partly to the illness of the Senior Mental Welfare Officer and the prolonged sickness of a Mental Welfare Officer. Two male officers carried on the work of the department with some difficulty.

One of the officers attended the Out-patient Clinic at the Harrogate General Hospital each Tuesday and Friday, and every effort was made to deal with pre-care and after-care of patients but, in view of the depleted staff, some priorities had to be exercised.

Visiting of sub-normal patients continued to a somewhat lesser degree. All in all, this was rather a difficult year, but I anticipate an early return to a full complement of staff and a consequent expansion in the services provided.

Details of the work done by the Mental Welfare Officers was as follows :—

Visits paid.

Pre-care	171
After-care	191
Re subnormals	496

In addition 99 attendances were made at out-patient clinics.

Admissions to hospitals undertaken by Mental Welfare Officers.

Under Section 5.	94
„ „ 25.	12
„ „ 26.	6
„ „ 29.	43
„ „ 60.	3

Harrogate Training Centre.

I am indebted to Miss M. Reynolds for the following report on the work of the Harrogate Training Centre :—

“Since commencing work in July, 1962, and despite staffing difficulties, a very good settling down process has taken place. A glance at the numbers on the registers will show that these have doubled since July and new members of staff have been appointed. The result is a very happy atmosphere within the Centre with a good relationship between staff, children and adult patients.

The Junior Wing.

At the beginning of October 1962, a simple Harvest Festival Service was held in the Centre. This was most successful and gifts of fruit, vegetables and flowers brought by the children were gratefully received at The Grove Aged Persons' Home, Starbeck.

On November 5th, 1962 the children built a huge bonfire and placed a Guy Fawkes, which they had made, on the top. Fireworks were provided by the Parents' Association.

In spite of staff difficulty we prepared a Christmas Concert and Nativity Play. This was beautifully done and was thoroughly enjoyed by the parents and friends who attended.

A Christmas party was arranged for the children. The adult women did most of the baking and prepared the jellies and sandwiches. Three clowns from Billy Smarts Circus provided lots of

fun and Santa Claus distributed presents. Children from the School Department of Oulton Hall Hospital were invited to this party and were brought by the Supervisor and Hospital Secretary.

Also, one evening during Christmas week, twenty children were taken by members of staff to Billy Smarts Circus in Leeds.

The fundamental aims and purposes of a Centre are kept in mind when the timetable is planned. Progress books and charts are kept and lessons include :— Sense Development ; Habit Training ; Language Development ; Physical Education ; Music and Movement ; Games ; Social Training ; Percussion Band ; Singing ; Stories ; Nature Study ; Creative Activities and Handwork.

Adult Women's Wing.

As numbers increase so does the amount of laundry to be done. However, all this, with the exception of the caretakers boiler suit and the Meals Assistant's coat overalls, is done at the Centre by the adult women. Some of them can operate the washer and spin dryer without help. Starching where necessary is undertaken, also all the ironing and any mending.

This group has been busy hemming dusters and dishcloths ; sewing tapes on towels ; making aprons and generally making ready for use various items of linen needed throughout the Centre. Instruction in simple cookery is given each week. The women make out a shopping list for the ingredients of the set recipe ; shop locally for these items with their instructor and then come back to make up the recipe.

Simple housecraft is carried out daily, each girl having her own varying jobs. They also have physical activities :— Country Dancing ; simple Ballroom Dancing ; Games and Music and Movement.

An early evening party was arranged at Christmas for the adult women and adult men. Again, most of the baking was done by the women. Patients from Oulton Hall Hospital were invited to this party and everyone enjoyed themselves.

Adult Male Wing.

This wing opened later than the other two but already work done here can be seen throughout the Centre :— a door gate for the special care unit ; shoe boxes ; boxes for powder paint containers ; a rack for birthday candles ; cricket stumps ; a cutlery box and various pieces of apparatus which the adult men have helped to make.

At present work is being carried out on clay boards for the West Riding County Supplies Department. Everyone can do something towards the finished article.

These men also have physical activities :— Physical Education ; Games and Dancing. They help with various jobs in the Centre and have prepared a plot of ground for seeds.

Many parents have expressed appreciation of the hard work done in the Centre for their children. They comment upon the general progress and well being of the children, and parents and visitors alike comment on the happy atmosphere in the Centre.

I feel very strongly that if the staff are happy and work well together the result manifests itself upon the children."

15. HOME HELP SERVICE.

This service has shown a slight increase in work over the previous year. 12,606 more hours were worked than in 1961.

180 part-time home helps were employed, equivalent to 69 whole-time workers.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken for various categories of user :—

Category	No. of Cases	Employed Hours
Maternity	95	5,652½
Tuberculosis	11	1,619½
Chronic sick (a) 65+	610	118,575
(b) Under 65	83	9,914¼
Others	103	14,184½
Totals	902	149,945¾

16. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE & AFTER CARE.

The Chest Physicians hold sessions twice a week at Scotton Banks Hospital, three times a week at Harrogate General Hospital, and once a week at Ripon and District Hospital. Tuberculosis Health Visitors attend the clinics at Harrogate and Ripon. One of the sessions at Harrogate is used as a special children's and adolescent's clinic. 275 contacts were also seen and 187 of them

were given B.C.G. The Chest Physicians saw 29 new cases of tuberculosis and 4 new transfers from other areas during the year. This is an average of 8 contacts per case.

Contact examinations were carried out at two large hotels, at Princess Road Hospital, Ripon, and at the Police Training Centre, Pannal Ash, Harrogate, where cases had occurred.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the area in June. 4 people were referred to the Chest Clinic, of whom 2 were diagnosed as tuberculosis.

The Harrogate and Ripon Care Committee has continued its valuable work, and assistance in kind or cash was given to several cases.

Liaison has been maintained with the Ministry of Labour and the Disablement Resettlement Officer with regard to the working conditions of patients.

There are three Tuberculosis Health Visitors in the Division. One operates in the Ripon City and Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District. One covers Harrogate Borough, Knaresborough Urban District, and the western part of Nidderdale Rural District. One does the eastern end of the latter district.

There has been some difficulty during the year in maintaining adequate liaison with the chest clinics. This was due in part to the prolonged absence through sickness of one of the Health Visitors concerned, and also to clerical difficulties in the hospitals. The position is now improved and steps are being taken to improve matters still further.

300 orders for free milk were issued to 70 patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician during the year.

The Department continued to provide nursing equipment on loan at the request of home nurses or general practitioners.

Recuperative Home Treatment.

During the year 15 applications were received for recuperative home treatment recommended by general practitioners. 4 were in respect of schoolboys, 3 were tuberculous patients, and the remaining 8 cases were in respect of other adults.

17. CHIROPODY.

This service continued to be provided for old age pensioners, expectant mothers, and handicapped persons. By the end of the year a direct service employing 4 chiropodists was in operation in the Borough of Harrogate, and indirect services provided in conjunction with voluntary bodies were working in Ripon, Knaresborough, Pateley Bridge, Boroughbridge, Poppleton, Nun Monkton, Burton Leonard, and Whixley.

18. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

There were 17 registered nursing homes in the division at the end of the year. 10 were inspected during 1962.

19. REGISTRATION OF OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES.

The 21 old people's homes registered in the area were visited in conjunction with the Divisional Welfare Officer.

20. CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES.

Monthly meetings of workers from the interested voluntary and statutory bodies were held. The experiment of combining the Harrogate and Ripon meetings was tried but was not satisfactory, and separate meetings will in future be held:

At the open meetings to which a wide range of social workers is invited, the following talks were given :—

“The Harrogate Citizens' Guild of Help” by Mrs. A. M. Payne, J.P.

“The Work of the National Association for Mental Health” by Mrs. K. Galloway, Psychiatric Social Worker.

“Problem Families” by Mr. Don Okell of the Leeds Family Service Unit.

21. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF STAFF, ETC.

249 medical examination of staff, etc. were carried out during the year as follows :—

West Riding County Council	53
District Councils	12
Other Authorities	5
Applicants for Teachers' Training Colleges	79
Children for employment (including entertainments)	100

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

In the West Riding this is a separate service. The ambulance station is at Harrogate under the charge of a Superintendent Ambulance Officer, and in both Ripon and Pateley Bridge there are sub depots which are manned by the respective divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and which give sterling service. Short wave wireless control is held throughout the division.

HOSPITALS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds	
			Adults	Children
Harrogate and Dist. General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	234	25
Carlton Lodge Maternity Home	Leeds Road, Harrogate	Maternity	13	—
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	143	—
White Hart Hospital	Cold Bath Road, Harrogate	do.	133	—
Yorkshire Home	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Chronic Sick Cases	70	—
Heatherdene Convalescent Hospital	Wetherby Road, Harrogate	Convalescent Cases	38	—
Dunelm Hospital	Cornwall Road, Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	22	—
Ripon and District Hospital	Firby Lane, Ripon	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	46	7
Princess Road Hospital	Princess Road, Ripon	Chronic Sick	32	—
Thistle Hill Hospital	Knaresborough	Infectious Diseases	10	10
do.	do.	Paediatrics	—	12
do.	do.	Suitable Cases transferred from Harrogate General Hospital	11	—
Scotton Banks Hospital	Ripley Road, Knaresborough	Geriatrics General Surgery Gynaecology	11 33	— —
do.	do.	Diseases of Chest	96	—
do.	do.	Young Chronic Sick	34	—
do.	do.	Medical	21	—
do.	do.	Private Wing Sect. V	16	—
do.	do.	Private Wing Sect. IV	8	—
Knaresborough Hospital	Stockwell Road, Knaresborough	Chronic Sick Part III	132 87	— —

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Number of cases originally notified during the year ended 31st December, 1962, and of final numbers after correction of diagnosis, etc.

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis		Measles (excluding Rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal infection	
	M	F	M	F	Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :	8	7	—	4	—	—	164	184	—	—	3	1	—	1
Total (all ages)														
Final Numbers after correction														
Under 1 year	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years	—	1	—	1	—	—	22	18	—	—	1	—	—	—
3 "	1	—	—	1	—	—	23	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 "	1	—	—	1	—	—	26	34	—	—	1	—	—	—
5-9 "	6	4	—	—	—	—	67	84	—	—	1	—	—	—
10-14 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 "	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
25 and over	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	8	7	—	4	—	—	164	184	—	—	3	1	—	1

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES—Continued

	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis				Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever	
	M	F	M	F	Infective		Post Infectious		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total (all ages)												
Final numbers after correction												
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-44	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and over	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES—Continued

	Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Other notifiable diseases	Original notification		Final Numbers	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :									
Total (all ages)	—	1	—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction					Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—					
5-14	—	—	—	—					
15-44	—	—	—	—					
45-64	—	1	—	—					
65 and over	—	—	—	—					
Age unknown	—	—	—	—					
TOTAL (all ages)	—	1	—	—					

Scarlet Fever.

There were 15 notifications during the year, compared with 21 in 1961, a rate of 0.26 per 1,000 population.

Whooping Cough.

4 cases were notified, compared with 26 in the previous year.

Measles.

348 notifications were received compared with 1,232 in 1961, and gave a notification rate of 6.1 per 1,000.

Dysentery.

4 cases were notified, giving a notification rate of 0.07 per 1,000.

Pneumonia.

13 cases were notified.

Typhoid Fever.

There was 1 isolated case in a middle aged person. The source was not traced.

Tuberculosis.

There were 15 new pulmonary cases notified during the year, giving a rate of 0.26 per 1,000 population. Most of these were adult males.

The following tables give details from the Tuberculosis Register :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number on Register at 1st January, 1962	146	112	19	29	306
New notifications in 1962	10	5	1	1	17
Number restored to Register	—	—	—	—	—
Number added to Register otherwise than by notification	4	6	—	—	10
Number removed from Register in 1962	18	16	5	7	46
Number on Register at 31st December, 1962	142	107	15	23	287

Age and Sex of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1962.

Ages	New Cases				Cases removed from Register due to death			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 "	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
45-64 "	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL (all ages)	9	6	1	1	3	—	—	—

CANCER.

142 deaths were attributed to cancer, giving a death rate of 2.50 per 1,000 population.



Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

AND

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR

1962

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1962.

**To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Harrogate.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit for your consideration my sixteenth annual report for the year 1962.

Steady progress has been made in all fields of environmental hygiene. The year has not been without its difficulties which can be listed as follows. Owing to the growth and development of the town and increasing legislation, the present staff, technical and clerical, is inadequate to cope with ever increasing duties. The lack of office accommodation makes it impossible to engage extra staff or purchase the necessary office equipment which is needed for various purposes.

The recruitment of labour for the cleansing department presented many problems. There was a constant flow of men in and out of the department during the twelve months. This, added to the fact that extra dustbins appeared each week for emptying made the continuity of a seven day collection a hard task. Except for a fortnight after Bank Holidays the department managed to keep up its normal schedule.

The slaughterhouse again functioned well due in no small way to the efficiency of the staff and in particular Mr. S. Watson, the foreman.

The public health inspectors got through a great deal of work in food inspection and carried out their other manifold duties with zeal and enthusiasm.

I am indebted to my staff for the loyal and enthusiastic manner in which they carried out their duties. To function efficiently a department of this nature which deals with a wide variety of subjects must work as a team and be ready to assist each other as the necessity arises. This they all willingly did.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for their support and assistance, and to the officials of other Departments for their advice and co-operation during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. DODSWORTH,
Chief Public Health Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

GENERAL.

Harrogate enjoys an open situation at the edge of the Yorkshire Moorlands on the watershed between the Nidd and the Wharfe. Most of the town is about 400 feet above sea level, though the western outskirts rise to 600 feet and the spa area at 350 feet is sheltered somewhat from the north and east.

Geologically the town is surrounded by Millstone Grit beds with the Permian series some distance to the east. It lies on an anticline through which the lowest members of the Carboniferous are visible close to the surface as a result of denudation. The minerals present in this structure account for the numerous medicinal springs, some containing sulphur and some iron.

These have been used for treatment purposes since the 16th Century and over the past 200 years they have formed the basis of Harrogate's position as a spa, health and holiday resort. The mineral waters are collected and administered according to the best therapeutic standards.

In the last ten years great changes have taken place in the development of the town. The population has increased from 50,465 at the 1951 Census to 56,332 at the 1961 Census, an increase of some 11.6%. This is principally due to the establishment of Harrogate as an administrative centre and the coming of such firms as the I.C.I. Fibres Division, Messrs. Cawood Wharton, Dunlopillo and the Mercantile Credit Company. This trend is continuing and a number of additional projects are already planned particularly in connection with the shopping area of the town.

Harrogate still remains a desirable residential town for the industrial West Riding, is a popular shopping centre for a very wide area and has a large conference and trade fairs business.

Meteorology. The Harrogate Meteorological Station, which is under the control of the Borough Engineer, is situated at the Northern Sewage Disposal Works, Bilton, from which the following observations were taken :—

Sunshine. 1,360.8 hours of sunshine were recorded during the year, 77.2 more than 1961. The sunniest day being the 16th June when 15.2 hours were recorded.

Rainfall. The total rainfall recorded during the year was 21.85 inches, the wettest day being the 26th August when 1.08 inches of rain was recorded. The figure for 1961 was 29.60.

Temperatures. The maximum temperature during the year was 75 degrees F. recorded on the 8th June, and the minimum temperature was 13 degrees F. recorded on the 25th December.

Wind. The prevailing wind during the year was westerly.

WATER SUPPLY

The distribution of water in the Harrogate area is undertaken by the Claro Water Board which was formed on the 1st April, 1959, and subsequently enlarged by the addition of the Wath Rural District Council on the 1st April, 1960.

The constituent authorities of the Board are as follows :—

Harrogate Borough Council.

Knaresborough Urban District Council.

Nidderdale Rural District Council.

Ripon City.

Ripon and Pateley Rural District Council.

Wath Rural District Council.

Wetherby Rural District Council.

The water supply of the town is derived from five impounding reservoirs in the Pennine Range. There are two catchment areas, one six miles west of Harrogate and the other northwest of Masham in the North Riding of Yorkshire, some twenty-eight miles away.

The supply is abundant, pure and soft in character, and the gathering grounds are largely owned and wholly controlled by the Board, farming activities being strictly limited.

The whole of the supply is filtered by slow sand and pressure filters and subsequently sterilised with chlorine and ammonia to ensure a wholesome water to the consumers.

Samples of water are taken regularly from the town's mains at various points within the Borough for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Number of samples examined 57

Being samples of water from:—

Domestic supplies (Town's mains) 51

Domestic supplies (wells, etc.) 6

Number of samples found upon examination
to be satisfactory 53

Number of samples found to be unsatisfactory
(wells, etc.) 4

In the portions of the Borough which were incorporated on the 1st April, 1938, from the Wetherby Rural District and the former Knaresborough Rural District there are still fourteen houses which obtain their supply from wells and springs. It has not been possible to connect these dwellings to the main water supply.

Report on Two Samples of Water taken on 13th November, 1961.

Parts per Million	Irongate Bridge Roundhill Beaverdyke Ten Acre	Harlow Hill Roundhill Scargill
Appearance	Clear and bright	Turbid.
Odour	None	None.
Sediment	Slight.	Slight organic.
pH	7.6	7.8
Total Solids	112.0	100.0
Chlorides	15.0	14.0
Nitrates	Nil	Nil.
Nitrites	Nil	Nil
Ammonia Free	0.116	0.084
Ammonia Albuminoid	0.088	0.064
Oxygen absorbed	1.32	1.43
Hardness Temporary	36.0	26.0
Hardness Permanent	19.5	20.0
Hardness total	55.5	46.0
Iron	Trace	0.15

Plumbo-Solvency of Water Supplies.

Two samples of water were submitted for analysis under the above heading and were found to be satisfactory.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following table shows the number of pail closets, earth closets and cesspools, etc., in the Borough at the end of December, 1962.

Pail and tub closets	.....	.....	.....	14
Privies	.....	.....	.....	10
Waste water-closets	.....	.....	.....	13
Cesspools	.....	.....	.....	63

All pail closets are emptied either once or twice weekly.

Cesspools are emptied by means of a cesspool emptier as and when required.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These come under the supervision of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board.

Routine inspections have been carried out on all becks and streams within the Borough during the year. No serious case of pollution occurred.

INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

15,892 inspections were carried out during the year by the public health inspectors, an increase of 763 over the previous year's figure. A wide variety of premises were inspected and the details given indicate the nature and character of the work carried out by the department.

Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	.....	554
Where nuisances were found	.....	465
Where complaint was received and no nuisance found	.....	89
Under Housing Acts	.....	562

Where infectious disease had occurred	136
Cowsheds	4
Farms	4
Dairies and Milk shops	192
Ice-cream shops	699
Ice-cream manufacturing premises	9
Butchers' shops	499
Slaughterhouse (Starbeck)	707
Fish frying premises	156
Fish shops (wet)	271
Grocers' shops	487
Greengrocers' shops	127
Confectioners' shops	255
Bakehouses (power)	200
Bakehouses (no power)	3
Restaurants	201
Canteens	41
Kitchens	595
Mobile food shops and canteens	68
Food preparing premises	596
Food storage premises	222
Cold stores	17
Food inspection	190
Food poisoning investigations	1
Food sampling	390
Merchandise Marks Act	72
Market Hall	122
Factories (power)	251
Factories (no power)	2

Outworkers	3
Offices	4
Workplaces (other than listed)	33
Rats and Mice	305
Sanitary Conveniences—Public	54
„ „ —Private	243
Schools	25
Caravans and Sheds	182
Piggeries	55

Other Visits or Inspections.

Drainage	1,001
River Pollution	15
Installation of new sanitary fittings	111
Fireguards on heating appliances	5
Hairdressers and Barbers	158
Investigation of infestations of insect pests	200
Old Metal and Marine Stores	7
Pet shops	11
Rag Flock etc. Act	2
Clean Air Act and smoke observations	88
Visits to properties under notice	1,321
Water supplies and samples	185
Interviews	586
Shops Act	583
Public Cleansing	291
Refuse Tips	212
Building sites and agricultural workers sanitary conveniences	12

Noise nuisances investigated	13
Miscellaneous	2,554

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Drainage reconstructed	5
Drainage repaired, trapped etc.	6
Drainage unstopped	32
Soil or vent pipes—repaired	2
Water closets repaired or supplied with water	9
Water closets, new pans or pedestals provided	3
Waste water closets by replaced fresh water closets	2
Waste pipes repaired or trapped	7
Waste pipes, rain-water pipes and eaves gutters repaired or renewed	41
Sinks provided or replaced	2
Accumulations of refuse removed	22
Animals, fowls etc., removed	7
Brickwork or pointing repaired	26
Dampness remedied	6
Doors repaired etc.	16
Dustbins supplied	97
Fireplaces, stoves and flues repaired	13
Fences and gates repaired	3
Flooring and other woodwork repaired or renewed	28
Floors, concrete or quarried, repaired or renewed	1
Plaster repaired	34
Rat and mice infestations abated	180
Roofs made weathertight	38
Water supplies reinstated or made sufficient	11
Windows, cords, fasteners and glass repaired or renewed	24
Yards and passages paved	7
Noise nuisance abated	1
Smoke nuisance abated	1
Miscellaneous	6

STATUTORY NOTICES.

32 statutory notices were served, an increase of 1 over the previous year's figure. The majority of the work asked to be carried out under the various Acts, was done on the verbal request of the inspector or on receipt of an informal notice.

Number of Legal Notices Issued for Abatement of Nuisances.

	Served 1962	Complied with During 1962	Served 1961	Complied with During 1961/62
Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 48	—	—	6	6
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 ...	12	6	8	8
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	2	—	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56 ...	5	2	3	3
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75 ...	—	—	2	2
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 ..	13	3	12	12
TOTAL ...	32	11	31	31

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases have occurred	16
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owners	20
Total visits to infected premises	136

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two public indoor swimming baths in the Borough both owned by the Corporation, each being equipped with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

During the year a total of 35 bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths of which 22 were satisfactory.

In addition to the above there are two indoor swimming baths and two open-air swimming pools all privately owned. 15 bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths of which 9 were satisfactory.

Chlorination and filtration plants have been installed in three of the baths and a chlorination plant in the fourth one.

Where the samples did not reach the standard required an inspection of the plant and equipment was carried out together with the methods employed in maintaining and supervising the operation of the plant. Minor faults and mistakes were discovered and remedied.

DISINFESTATION.

In 1960 the number of wasps nests destroyed by the department totalled 114. In view of the amount of work involved it was decided that a charge of 13/-d. per disinfestation be made for each case dealt with. The yearly total has now fallen to 11, which supports the suggestion made at the time of the introduction of the charge that in many instances the occupier of the premises was fully capable of dealing with the nests himself.

For the past few years I have pointed out the difficulty experienced by the department in eradicating beetles. This year proved no exception to the rule.

Perhaps the time has now arrived when more scientific investigation should be given to the elimination of this loathsome pest. It would be interesting to know the extent of infestation throughout the country generally.

Type of Premises								No.
Council houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Private houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Businesses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
TOTAL								79

Classification								No.
Bed Bugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Beetles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Bumble Bees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Fleas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Flies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Spiders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Red Spiders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Silver Fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wasps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Woodworm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The pattern of infestation remained somewhat similar to the previous year. The complete elimination of vermin from urban areas would appear to be an impossible task and the best that can be achieved is to keep both rats and mice down to reasonable numbers whilst making every effort to prevent their access to food premises or buildings where their presence can affect the health and welfare of the citizens. That better results could be obtained is beyond doubt, but the economic factor and the co-operation of the public are two points to which a lot of detailed thought would have to be given.

Refuse disposal tips were kept clear of rats during the year.

The following gives details of the work carried out during 1962.

		Com-plaints	No. of Premises Visited	Total No. of Visits	No. of Complete Treat-ments	Bodies
Private Dwellings	rats mice	84 54	144 84	405 351	41 35	13 4
Business Premises	rats mice	41 92	94 160	483 1588	17 80	13 180
Agricultural Premises	rats mice	2 —	8 1	27 4	2 —	8 —
Local Authorities	rats mice	1 —	5 1	111 2	4 1	66 —
Total	rats mice	128 146	251 246	1026 1945	64 116	100 184

DISINFESTATION OF SEWERS.

Type of Treatment	No. of man-holes pre-baited	No. of takes	No. of man-holes poison baited
10% Test (1 in 10 manholes on the foul water system tested)	221	15	—
First Maintenance Treatment ...	88	30	30
Second Maintenance Treatment ...	82	11	11

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

The majority of the factories within the Borough were found on inspection to be in a satisfactory condition as far as the provisions of the Factories Act applies.

**Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937.**

PART I OF THE ACT.

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	74	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	240	251	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out - workers' premises)	10	33	—	—
Total.....	324	286	4	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7).....					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	4	5	—	1	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel— Making, etc.	4	—	—	—	—	—

Registered Factories, Factories Act, 1937.

The total number of factories has remained the same during the year.

	Mechanical Power	No Mechanical Power
Aerated Water	1	—
Agricultural Machinery	1	—
Baking	26	10
Bicycle Repairs	3	—
Blacksmith	—	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs	12	6
Brickmaking	1	—
Builders' Plant Repairs	2	—
Burling and Mending	—	1

Cellulose Spraying	1	—
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture	2	1
Coal Gas Manufacture	1	—
Corn Milling	1	—
Dentures	3	—
Dress Making	5	13
Dry Cleaning	4	—
Egg Packing	1	—
Electric Generating	1	—
Electric, Television and Radio Repairs	10	2
Engineering	4	—
Firegrate Conversion	1	—
Firewood Cutting	2	—
French Polishing	1	1
Furrier	2	—
Gas Fitting Repairs	1	—
Ham Boiling	1	—
Ice and Ice-cream Manufacture	2	—
Joinery, Cabinet Making	41	2
Laundries	9	1
Leatherwork	1	—
Letterpress Printing	7	—
Malting	2	—
Man Made Fibres	1	—
Metal Engraving, Working and Sorting	3	—
Milk Pasteurisation	2	—
Millinery	—	5

Monumental Engraving	1	—
Motor Spirit Storage	1	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	40	1
Paint Thinning	—	1
Paper Baling	1	—
Pharmaceutical Products	1	—
Photography	3	2
Picture Framing	—	2
Plumbing	—	4
Raincoat Manufacture	1	—
Refrigerator Repairs	1	—
Rubber Products	1	—
Sausage Making and Pies	6	—
Shirt Making	1	—
Signs and Shopfitting	1	—
Slaughterhouse	1	—
Soft Furnishings	1	—
Spectacles	1	—
Stone Dressing and Breaking	2	—
Tailoring	3	16
Tinsmith	4	—
Tyre Repairs	2	—
Upholstery	1	4
Watch Repairs	3	1
Water Filtration and Chlorination	2	—
Weaving	6	—
Weighing Machine Repairs	1	—
	<hr/> 240	<hr/> 74

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action has been taken with regard to the establishment of smoke control areas.

Central heating for domestic premises is becoming exceedingly popular in the town and the Gas and Electricity Boards together with the various oil companies report an increasing amount of work in providing and fitting equipment.

Despite the progress made on a voluntary basis there is still an unnecessary amount of soot being deposited on the town. Bituminous coal still has its advocates and only the introduction of smokeless zones will force them to use fuels which do not pollute the air they and others have to breathe.

More diesel and diesel electric locomotives have been put into service during the year and this problem of smoke pollution has apparently solved itself.

There has been a noticeable decrease in the black exhaust gasses given out by diesel propelled road vehicles. Whether this is due to the publicity provoked by these offences or action by the police it is difficult to say.

Prior approval for the installation of furnaces under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 was given in the case of suitable applications.

HOUSING.

Two hundred and seventy-six houses were built by private enterprise during the year against a total of 225 for 1961. The number of rented houses continued to diminish. As they become empty they were occupied by the new owners and in most instances considerably improved. Flat conversions continued in a similar fashion to previous years. The construction of new estates on the perimeter of the town creates various problems with regard to shopping and certain services. These are common to most urban areas where the pattern and character of the locality is in a state of flux.

The number of complaints received re unsatisfactory housing conditions numbered 276 being an increase of 51 over the previous year. 145 houses were repaired on service of informal notice whilst

8 required the service of a legal notice before the necessary work was carried out.

It was noted during the year that repairs were not being carried out with the same promptness as in previous years. This was mainly due to two factors i.e., the reluctance or inability of certain owners of property to meet the high cost of the work involved, no matter how small the defects were. The maintenance costs of property are, like many other things, steadily rising to a degree which causes a certain amount of perturbation to property owners. Secondly was the difficulty experienced in having work carried out. Orders quickly placed in many instances were not carried out by contractors until a considerable period had elapsed. Consequently a degree of hardship was experienced by the occupiers of the defective properties.

HOUSING STATISTICS 1962.

1.	No of dwelling houses in district	18,978
2.	No. of houses included in above (a) back-to-back	1
	(b) single back	—
3.	Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere.	
	No. of houses included in representations made during the year (a) in clearance areas	—
	(b) individual unfit houses	15

A.1. Houses Demolished

	Number of Houses	Displaced during year Persons Families	
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	1	—	—
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	—	—	—

(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.....	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sections 16 or 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	6	4	2
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Chief Public Health Inspector	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory temporary housing accommodation	—	—	—
A.2. Number of Dwellings included above which were previously re- ported as closed	6	—	—
B. Unfit Houses Closed			
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	3	5	3
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Hous- ing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	1	3	1

C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	145	—
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	8	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)

	(1)	(2)
	Number of houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
Position at end of year		
(14) Retained for temporary accom- modation		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement.

	(1) Number of houses	(2) Number of occupants of houses in column (1)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	—	—
4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings (a) Clearance Areas, etc.		—
(b) Overcrowding		—
5. Rent Act, 1957.		
(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted		2
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority		1
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled		—
6. Overcrowding.		
Any comments in connection with this problem		—
7. New Dwellings.		
No. of new dwellings completed during the year :—		
By the local Authority		4
By Private Enterprise		276

8. **Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation.**

	Formal applications received during the year Number of dwellings	Applications approved during the year Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings completed during year
(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	23	19	17
(b) Improvements			
(a) Discretionary	13	18	30
(b) Standard	48	54	43

9. **Details of Advances for the Purpose of Acquiring or Constructing Houses.**

Acquisitions		Construction	
No.	2	No.	—
Amount	£1,570	Amount	—

Requests for information re land charges totalled 1,960 against a figure of 1,827 for last year.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 46.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Steady progress has been made during the year in improving the caravan sites. In one instance the standards required under the Caravan Sites and Development Act, 1960, have been considerably enlarged upon. Drainage, water and a supply of electricity has been connected to individual caravan standings.

The drainage problem in connection with another site has not yet been overcome with the result that work on the ablution block has not been commenced.

The Park House Farm site has been sold for housing purposes and will be vacated during 1963.

The Council considered the question of providing a permanent site for gypsies but reached the conclusion that no problem of this nature existed within the Borough.

It would appear to be that the need for accommodation for caravans has now been met for the time being.

Camping, as an alternative to caravanning is now becoming very popular throughout the country. The improvement in the design of tents together with the important advantage that no extra vehicle is required are the two main points in its favour. The demand for sites is steadily increasing. The lay-out etc., of such sites is somewhat different to those required for caravans and the position is worthy of some consideration. There are signs already that a camping site will be needed in Harrogate at some future date.

There are now eight sites for caravans within the Borough and I give below the number of caravans permitted on each site.

	Residential	Holiday
Harrogate Trailer Park	146	65
Nursery Garden, Almsford Bank	1	—
Paddock, Pannal Hall	1	—
Harlow Grange Farm	1	—
Village Farm, Old Bilton	64	20
Plantation Avenue	5	—
Village Farm Camping Club	—	25
Park House Farm	10	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	228	110
	<hr/>	<hr/>

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (General Powers) ACT, 1951.

Food Hawkers.

There are now fifty-two registered food hawkers and twenty-seven premises used by them for the storage of food.

A number of applications were refused on the grounds that the vehicles to be used did not reach the standard asked for by the Council.

Hairdressers and Barbers.

Routine inspection of seventy-nine registered hairdressers and barbers was carried out during the year. The number decreased by three during the year.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Four premises are registered under Section 2 of the Act and 2 visits were made to the premises.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Eleven inspections were made to the six licensed premises, all of which were found to be well maintained.

Particular attention was given to the care and housing of animals for sale and the routine to be followed in case of an outbreak of fire in the building.

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907.

Registered Marine and Old Metal Dealers.

There are now twelve registered premises and seven inspections were made of the premises and the registers examined.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY : MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

There are now one hundred and thirty-three registered milk distributors, one hundred and seventeen of these being resident within the Borough. The number of dairies decreased by one.

Most of the milk in the town is bottled. The pressure from many quarters to have all milk delivered in cartons is only making slow progress due mainly to economic reasons. The introduction of a carton containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints has helped in this direction and seems to have found favour in certain parts of England. There is definitely a gradual increase in shop and casual sales for which the carton is particularly suitable.

The number of empty bottles found on building sites, waste land and in ditches etc., is surprising and the loss to dairies must be considerable. Quite a number are thrown into the dustbin for some unknown reason. Can it be that they have been used for other purposes or the occupiers do not want them standing about the premises?

I am of the opinion that the carton system will be adopted eventually for reasons which cannot be ignored i.e. reduction in labour, machinery, storage etc.

Only approximately $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ of the milk sold in the town has not been pasteurised. There is still a strong feeling that all milk should be heat-treated prior to sale.

The dairies in the town were operated in a very satisfactory manner and the co-operation between their staffs and the department was excellent.

Registered				On Register Dec. 31st, 1962
Milk Distributors	...	...	...	133
Dairies	...	...	...	15

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The following licences were in force at 31.12.62. :—

Type of Licence	Number
Dealers Tuberculin Tested Milk	8
Milk Pasteurisers H.T.S.T. (in respect of two plants)	3
Dealers Pre-packed Milk	120

Examination of Milk by the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.

The number of samples taken for testing was 106. One sample failed the Methylene Blue test.

The efficiency of the equipment used and the men operating same is highly commendable.

Class of Milk	Numbers of samples tested	Appropriate Tests	Number of samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised ...	27	Phosphatase ...	27	—
	27	Methylene Blue ...	26	1
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	26	Phosphatase ...	26	—
	26	Methylene Blue ...	26	—
Total	106	Total	105	1

Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples for 1962.

Twenty-eight samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination to ascertain the fat and solids-not-fat content, the presumptive standards being 3% and 8.5% respectively.

The average fat content for milk sampled in the town was 3.60%. Solids-not-fat averaged 8.89%.

These averages were similar to the ones reported last year.

Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples Other than Channel Islands Milk.

Period	No. of samples Examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	5	4.14	8.95
February	—	—	—
March	3	3.15	8.47
Quarter ending 31.3.62	8	3.64	8.71
April	1	3.70	8.70
May	5	3.63	8.81
June	—	—	—
Quarter ending 30.6.62	6	3.66	8.75
July	6	3.40	8.88
August	—	—	—
September	—	—	—
Quarter ending 30.9.62	6	3.40	8.88
October	5	3.58	9.60
November	—	—	—
December	1	3.85	8.86
Quarter ending 31.12.62	6	3.71	9.23
Year ending 31.12.62	26	3.60	8.89

Channel Islands Milk.

Period	No. of Samples Examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	1	4.80	9.27
February	—	—	—
March	—	—	—
Quarter ending 31.3.62	1	4.80	9.27
April	—	—	—
May	1	4.10	9.16
June	—	—	—
Quarter ending 30.6.62	1	4.10	9.16
July	—	—	—
August	—	—	—
September	—	—	—
Quarter ending 30.9.62	—	—	—
October	—	—	—
November	—	—	—
December	—	—	—
Quarter ending 31.12.62	—	—	—
Year ending 31.12.62	2	4.05	9.21

EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 31 and Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

No samples were submitted during 1962 for tubercle bacilli.

Registration of Premises Used for the Manufacture, Storage or Sale of Food.

For the first time in some years there was a fall in the number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. It would appear that the town is now adequately served for the sale of this food.

There are still a large number of vehicles retailing ice-cream to the soft or discordant, whichever way one looks at it, strains of various types of music. Complaints from a noise nuisance point of view were considerably reduced and one must presume that the vendors are showing some restraint in exercising their musical talents or the citizens are accepting the chimes as another way of life.

The 41 premises engaged in the manufacture of preserved food were frequently inspected. Conditions in the main, were found to be satisfactory.

	Premises on Register 1961	Premises on Register 1962
Sale and Storage of ice-cream ..	254	249
Manufacture of ice-cream ...	6	5
Manufacture of preserved food ...	40	41
Butter, margarine, wholesale dealers or factories	1	1

EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM.

Sixty-seven samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Follow up samples were taken and these proved to be satisfactory.

Following the report of the two grade four samples a detailed inspection of the plant and methods employed by the ice-cream factories concerned was carried out and the faults found and eliminated.

All premises used for the production of ice-cream together with equipment were kept under strict routine scrutiny by the district public health inspectors. This type of food is produced in Harrogate under hygienic conditions and every care is taken by the persons responsible to see that it complies with the law in regard to bacteriological and chemical standards.

Regular sampling takes place of all ice-cream manufactured outside the town. If results are not satisfactory the matter is referred to the Council in whose district the food was manufactured.

Provisional Grade					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Total
Produced in the Borough	36	2	2	1	41
Produced outside the Borough	24	—	—	1	25

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

22,081 animals were killed against a figure of 23,055 for 1961.

The amount of diseased meat condemned was consistent with last year's figure. Having regard to the total throughput this is a very satisfactory position.

A large proportion of the total amount condemned consisted of livers affected with *Fasciola Hepatica*. This parasite is the common liver fluke and from an economic point of view the loss suffered by the butchers throughout the country from fascioliasis must be considerable.

22,081 animals were slaughtered against a figure of 23,055 for 1961. One hundred percent meat inspection was achieved and the quality of the meat can be judged by the fact that only two cows were killed.

The public health inspectors carry out the post-mortem inspection of animals on a weekly rota.

Tuberculosis and Other Diseases

Tuberculosis

1957	25,334 lbs.	9,095 lbs.
1958	18,743 lbs.	6,609 lbs.
1959	16,544 lbs.	3,199 lbs.
1960	7,654 lbs.	1,825 lbs.
1961	7,849 lbs.	1,350 lbs.
1962	7,767 lbs.	1,353 lbs.

Detailed below is the table giving details of unsound meat condemned during the year. Figures represent weight in pounds.

	Whole Carcasses		Part Carcasses		Offal		Total	
	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes
Cattle (Excluding Cows)				137		6,336		6,473
Cows								
Calves		53						53
Sheep and Lambs		15				89		104
Pigs					1,353	1,137	1,353	1,137
Totals		68		137	1,353	7,562	1,353	7,767

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	2,888	2	324	15,858	3,009
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	783	—	—	16	273
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	27.11	—	0.39	0.19	9.73
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	104
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	3.45
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The public slaughterhouse functioned efficiently during the year and met the needs of the butchers in providing facilities for the hygienic slaughter and dressing of animals.

Certain structural alterations were scheduled to be carried out but owing to certain difficulties encountered, it was impossible to proceed with them.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

There are now twenty licensed slaughtermen on the register. The number in 1954 was fifty-four.

The slaughtering of the animals was carried out in a humane manner. The men, once again worked amicably together and were always ready to assist each other if difficulties were encountered.

Number of slaughtermen on register 31.12.61	.....	.....	.....	17
Applications for licences during 1962	.....	.....	.....	20
Number of slaughtermen on register 31.12.62	.....	.....	.....	20

Cysticercus Bovis.

The number of animals found to be affected with the larval stage of the human tapeworm *Taenia Saginata* was eight. The incidence of *cysticercus bovis* would appear to have reached an average in the region of .20%. It will be interesting to see if this is so when the 1963 results are known.

Year	Animals Slaughtered	Numbers Affected		Percentage Affected
		English and Scottish Origin	Irish Origin	
1949	4,203	40	11	1.21
1950	5,334	33	19	.98
1951	5,175	29	30	1.14
1952	4,793	31	14	.93
1953	4,906	46	5	1.04
1954	4,732	36	10	.97
1955	3,662	11	—	.30
1956	4,583	22	2	.52
1957	3,630	21	10	.85
1958	3,219	14	6	.62
1959	2,862	14	6	.70
1960	2,651	11	—	.42
1961	3,091	5	1	.20
1962	3,214	8	—	.25

PARTICULARS OF OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1962.

The total weight of food condemned was approximately three hundredweights less than last year's figure. The pattern is much the same each year. This is rather remarkable having regard to the large quantities of food being consumed in the town and would point to the fact that the number of failures in tinned foods remain at a constant and known figure. Tinned meat, fruit, and vegetables again held pride of place in that order.

Description	No. of containers etc.	Weight	
		lb.	oz.
Miscellaneous Tinned Food.			
Fish	49	35	14
Fruit	486	604	13
Honey	3	1	8
Meat	471	2,342	11
Milk	54	56	—
Rice	22	20	14
Vegetables	392	512	5
General.			
Cakes	11	8	12
Cheese and Cheese Trimmings....	—	20	8
Coffee	1	—	8
Liquid Egg	4	112	—
Fish	14	180	12
Fruit	56	980	—
Meat	9	137	9
Peanuts	1	101	—
Prunes	3	105	—
Sausage	2	24	1
Vegetables	10	120	—
Total Weight 2 Tons, 7 Cwt., 3 Qrts., 16 lb., 3 oz.			

WORK CARRIED OUT AT FOOD PREMISES.

The routine inspection of all food premises was carried out consistently by the inspectors. In the majority of cases conditions were found to be satisfactory but carelessness in preparing and handling food together with premises which did not reach the standard of hygiene under the Regulations were reported and dealt with.

The systematic cleansing of equipment and rooms is essential but occasionally this is allowed to lapse for a few days with the result that eventually certain parts and places become forgotten or neglected.

Apart from the handling of food generally the supervision of the cleansing staff is most important and is too often not given the attention it deserves.

The standard on the whole, set by food premises in the town is above the average and credit must be given to the various owners and managements. The main lesson to be borne in mind however is that the installation of the most modern equipment in premises streamlined for cleanliness does not necessarily produce hygienic conditions. The human factor is still the most important one. The three things can only be made to function efficiently by a keen and enthusiastic management.

Articles, apparatus, clothing, cleansed	9
Double sinks provided and washing facilities improved	7
Food protected against flies, dust, etc.	14
Kitchen fittings resited	3
Lockers for storage of employees clothing provided	1
No Smoking notices provided	3
Sanitary accommodation provided, improved or cleansed	9
Table tops made impervious	15
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed	34
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired	18
Washing facilities maintained (personal)	4
Washing facilities provided (personal)	10
Ventilation provided or improved	2
Miscellaneous	9

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year forty-seven samples were taken, twenty-eight of these being formal and nineteen were informal.

All the samples proved to be satisfactory. Food labels were scrutinised to check on any misrepresentation either from a pictorial point of view or in the wording.

Formal	Informal	Article
	1	Apple Flakes
	1	Casseroles of Meat
	2	Cochineal
	1	Evaporated Apricots
	1	Figs
	1	Friars Balsam
	1	Ginger Cordial
	2	Glaze Cherries
	2	Ground Almonds
	1	Icing Sugar
	1	Mandarin Oranges
	1	Marzipan
28	—	Milk
	1	Non-alcoholic Blackcurrant Wine
	1	Olive Oil
	1	Reducing Pills
	1	Seedless Raisins
28	19	Total

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Of the samples analysed two of those taken were reported to be not genuine, details of which and the action taken in regard thereto are as follows :—

Sample No.	Formal or Informal	Article	Adulteration or Other Irregularity	Action Taken
20	Formal	Milk	Fat 3.85 Solids not Fat 8.56	Investigation showed that the producers' feeding methods were at fault and the Milk Marketing Board were asked to deal with the matter.
21	Formal	„	2.85 8.36	
22	Formal	„	2.75 8.49	
53	Informal	Non-alcoholic Black-currant Wine	Contained 485 ppm of Sulphur Dioxide	A warning letter was sent to the manufacturers.

Legal action was taken in the undermentioned cases :—

- (1) Smoking in food premises—fined £2.
- (2) Offences under Food Hygiene Regulations, two cafes jointly owned by one person—fined £1 on each of seven counts ; one count dismissed.
- (3) Offences under Food Hygiene Regulations—cafe fined £2 on each of eight counts.

I give below a list of food offences which were investigated by the department.

Food	Action Taken
Screw in Pork Pie.	Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Insect in loaf of Bread.	ditto.
Piece of glass in Butter.	?
Mouse excreta in Almond Cake.	Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Piece of string in loaf of Bread.	ditto.
Nail in loaf of Bread.	ditto.
Mould in loaf of Bread.	ditto.
Lemonade smelling of pine disinfectant.	ditto.
Splinter of wood in Fruit Bun.	ditto.
Metal staple in 'Sally Lunn'.	ditto.
Glass in Bun.	ditto.

Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 1 Order 1932.

Legal action was taken against a firm for failing to comply with paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act (Imported Goods) No. 1 Order 1932 made under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act 1925 in that they exposed for sale butter containing imported butter without it bearing an indication of origin and under Section 6 (1) of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, that the butter displayed by them was labelled in a manner calculated to mislead inasmuch as it described the butter as "farm".

Fines £2 and £20 respectively on each count.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE.

1st April, 1962 to 31st March, 1963.

Collection of Refuse.

Refuse was collected from 22,049 houses and other premises within the Borough, an increase of 285.

Collecting Vehicles.

The collection of refuse was carried out by side and rear loading vehicles with a total carrying capacity of 205 cubic yards.

One new fore and aft tipping vehicle was added to the fleet bringing the total number of this type of machine to 10 and increasing the total carrying capacity by 15 cubic yards.

The new machine is fitted with a compression plate which greatly increases the quantity of refuse it can carry.

The fleet was again well maintained by the foreman Mr. C. H. Brown for the low cost of £204. Considering the number of vehicles and average age of machines his record in this respect over the past six years is remarkable. In achieving these results he was helped considerably by the drivers who take a great deal of pride in the efficiency of the vehicles they are responsible for.

Year	Repairs		
1957 - 1958	£544	11	6
1958 - 1959	£299	0	3
1959 - 1960	£291	12	0
1960 - 1961	£217	8	0
1961 - 1962	£113	11	4
1962 - 1963	£204	3	2

Make	Method of loading	Year of make	Capacity (cubic yards)
Two Karriers	side	1949 1953	12 10
Ten S.D. Fore and Aft Tippers	rear	1956 1957 1958 1959 1959 1960 1960 1961 1962	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 14 P.P. 25 P.P.
One Ford	side	1962	3 Ton Tipper

P.P. with Power Press.

Trade Refuse.

The following are the charges made for the collection of trade refuse :—

10/0d. per motor load.

4d. per bin in excess of one per week.

Hotel Refuse.

One free collection is made per week. For each weekly collection in addition to the former the sum of £1 1s. 0d. per annum is charged.

Private Tipping.

The charges made for the private tipping of refuse by individuals are 2/0d. per load up to 2 tons and 2/6d. per load over two tons. During the year 880 loads of refuse were disposed of on this basis, yielding a revenue of £88 8s. 0d.

Tonnage and frequency of collection.

The highest weekly tonnage of refuse was 458 tons which was collected during the week ending 5.5.1962 and the lowest tonnage for the week ended 28.4.1962 when 347 tons were collected. The figures for last year were 472 tons and 340 tons respectively.

22,285 tons of household and trade refuse were collected during the year against 21,908 tons for 1961/62. 8,058 loads of refuse were removed as against 7,870 in the previous year.

There was an increase in both tonnage and number of loads collected. The town is growing in various ways and the spread of property on the perimeter is rapidly increasing the length of haul of many of the gangs. Flat conversion added its quota to the many problems encountered during the year. Practically all the new property possessed gardens at the rear of the house and the siting of the bins from the dustman's point of view left much to be desired. Walking time from vehicle to bin was increased considerably. Reorganisation of the districts took place two years ago but is now becoming out-of-date.

The hard-core of the labour force which has served the Council for so many years is now dwindling. Not many of the new recruits stay on for any length of time. Replacement of labour is not always easily accomplished and the maintenance of a seven day collection of refuse presents some difficulty. When this is aggravated by sickness and holidays a little tolerance is required from the occupiers of property. I am pleased to say that about 95% of the ratepayers appreciate the efforts that are made to keep the service going at holiday time but the small minority can be very vociferous in their thoughtless disapproval.

The men work exceptionally hard and do not stop for bad weather of which they had plenty during 1962. The daily mileage they walk and the weights they lift in a dusty and dirty job merit them to a special recommendation.

26,448 bins are emptied every week in the Borough.

**Estimated Tonnage of Materials.
Handled by Cleansing Department, 1962/63.**

Type	Collection	Disposal
(a) Household Refuse	21,465	21,465
(b) Trade Refuse	820	820
(c) Night Soil	2	2
(d) Covering Materials	674	674
(e) Road Sweepings	—	1,510
(f) Street Gully Solids	—	1,543
(g) Salvage	840	—
(h) Trade Refuse (disposal only not collected by Cleansing Department)	—	1,760
(i) Materials delivered to tips by other departments	—	352
Total	23,801	28,126
Less covering materials	674	—
Total refuse collected	23,127	28,126
Total refuse disposed of		28,126

Hours Lost Through Sickness and Accidents.

There was a decrease in the time lost through sickness by 800 hours. The illnesses were mainly those connected with the job i.e. rheumatism, respiratory troubles and various strains.

The accident rate was nearly the same as in the previous years. The total hours lost were the equivalent of the work of approximately three men over the twelve months.

Week	Spring quarter		Summer quarter		Autumn quarter		Winter quarter	
	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents	Sick	Accidents
1	210		42		—		42	
2	151		84		67		58½	
3	218½		42		100½		134½	
4	150		126		84	42	252	
5	126		143½	42	59	42	243½	
6	168		33½		42	42	210	
7	126		59		58½		134½	
8	84		42		75½		50½	
9	17		58½		84		159	
10	—		42		84		210	8
11	—		67		126		193½	42
12	42		84		42		159½	42
13	—		—		50		101	
Total	1292½	—	823½	42	872½	126	1948½	134

Summary :—

	Sickness	Accidents
Spring Quarter	1,292½	—
Summer Quarter	823½	42
Autumn Quarter	872½	126
Winter Quarter	1,948½	134
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,937	302
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Disposal of Refuse.

The work of levelling the land for the Great Yorkshire Show-ground continued until June. A move was then made to Oakdale Farm, Harrogate. Part of this farm contained land on which stone outcropped to a considerable degree thus rendering it useless for grazing or the growing of crops. The site selected tapered off into a small valley, part of which was covered with bracken. By December half of the work had been completed and it was hoped to have the whole area levelled and sown down with grass by the end of 1963. Approximately 20,000 tons of refuse was utilised for this purpose.

Salvage.

Money received from the sale of salvaged materials reached the sum of £6,512 against £8,417 in 1961.

The fall in revenue was due to a quota being placed on the amount of waste paper sent to the Board Mills. A recession of trade in the mills considerably reduced the total amount of paper which we could have baled.



Howe Hill Quarries, tipping completed in October, 1955. The photograph shows the excellent progress made by the trees which were planted in 1957.



Howe Hill Quarries, tipping completed in October, 1955. The photograph shows the excellent progress made by the trees which were planted in 1957.

The following table shows how the 1962-63 amount was made up :—

Material	Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	792	4	0	0	6,328	7	9
Scrap Tins	45	2	3	0	101	11	5
Scrap Iron		10	2	0	4	4	0
String		10	2	0	4	4	0
Clean Rags	1	10	3	0	35	7	3
Aluminium		4	3	0	21	17	0
Copper		1	0	0	7	15	0
Brass		1	1	0	8	6	3
Totals	840	5	2	0	6,511	12	8

The table below shows the value of salvage sold since the cessation of hostilities :—

	£	s.	d.
1946-58	49,634	10	2
1958-59	5,733	10	3
1959-60	6,827	16	2
1960-61	7,186	1	7
1961-62	8,416	11	3
1962-63	6,511	12	8

Protective Clothing.

Each man employed in the collection and disposal of refuse is equipped as follows :—

1 overall jacket and 2 bib and brace trousers (annual issue).

1 three-quarter length waterproof coat and 1 pair of waterproof leggings (triennial issue).

New waterproof clothing was issued in October 1960.

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING

31st MARCH, 1963.

The table below gives the costing return which has to be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government every financial year end. The cost of refuse collection and disposal in Harrogate is below the average for similar towns in England and Wales.

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Revenue Account	£	£	£	%
	Gross Expenditure				
	(i) Labour	27,567	4,642	32,209	63.44
	(ii) Transport	16,034	—	16,034	31.58
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and other buildings	680	989	1,669	3.29
	(iv) Other items	572	286	858	1.69
	(v) Total gross expenditure	44,853	5,917	50,770	100.00
2	Gross Income	228	6,709	6,937	—
3	Net Cost	44,625	Cr. 792	43,833	
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	—	—	—	
	Unit Costs	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	23 10	3 4	27 2	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	13 10	—	13 10	
7	Net cost (all expenditure per ton)	38 7	Cr. 7	38 0	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 786	£ Cr. 14	£ 772	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	2,024	Cr. 36	1,988	

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS.

10. Area (statute acres)—land and inland water	8,320
11. Population at 30th June, 1962, (Registrar General's Estimate)	56,790
12. Percentage of total refuse collected (tons) weighed	2.41
13. Total refuse collected (tons). Estimated from regular test weighings	23,127
14. Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day, 365 days to year	22.23
15. Number of premises from which refuse is collected.....	22,049
16. Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	100%
17. Average haul, single journey to final disposal point.....	4.196 (miles)
18. Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	Nil
19. Total refuse disposed of	28,126 (tons)
20. Methods of disposal (salvage excluded) controlled tipping	100%

21. **Salvage.** Analysis of income and tonnage :—

	Income (Included in Item 2) £	Tonnage Collected (Included in Item 13) Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	—	—
(b) Scrap Metal	144	46
(c) Waste paper	6,328	792
(d) Other Salvage	40	2
(e) Totals	<u>6,512</u>	<u>840</u>

21. **Trade Refuse :—**

Rents and Miscellaneous Income		
Refuse Disposal	£342	351

